

A village mourns as questions are asked about the safety of Britain's changing coal industry

Technology cannot erase miners' fear

By PAUL WILKINSON

A MODERN pit disaster is very different to the traditional image, although the fear remains the same for miners and their families.

Today at Bilthorpe, Nottinghamshire, there are no mean terraces and cobbled streets leading to the cast-iron pit gates, no shawl-wrapped figures mourning silently outside. Only the media keep vigil.

Even the sorrow, while still there, is somehow not so acutely registered. The emotion is more general, the sadness that everyone feels at a time of tragedy, whether it has occurred in a football stadium or 2,000ft underground.

There is still camaraderie in the mining community, but only one of the five men who were trapped in the mine lived in the village of Bilthorpe. As a result of the changing status of the coal industry, many of Bilthorpe's 630 miners have to travel many miles to reach their workplace.

Half a century ago the novelist A.J. Cronin vividly

captured the traditional pit disaster in *The Stars Look Down*. "Doors to the terraces flew open and men and women rushed through the open doors. As they ran, more ran with them. They ran as if they could not help themselves, as if the pit had suddenly become a magnet drawing them, drawing them irrespective of their own volition," he wrote.

"In no time at all 500 men and women stood packed on the outskirts of the pit yard and there were more outside. They stood in silence, the women mostly in shawls, the men without overcoats, all very black against the white snow."

Today the yard at Bilthorpe is a car park. For the last 48 hours the only people filling it had been reporters and cameramen. Late on Wednesday night, when the first death was announced, four young people did come, carrying a bouquet of summer flowers. But they slipped back into the night after a few moments. Only the families waited at

the pithead and they were inside the main building. In the village, the pubs and miners' welfare club were full, their customers' minds doubtless full, too, of the tragedy not far away.

But never again will someone be able to write, as Cronin did, "all the streets were deserted, every door closed, not a single child at play, many of the shops were shuttered".

Yesterday the only public display of emotion was at the 12th-century parish church of St Margaret's, where all denominations came to pray together for the trapped men. On the altar five candles burned, one for each of them.

A little like Cronin's villagers, perhaps, the congregation gathered together. It is children's week at the church and the theme is God the rescuer.

"It could hardly have been more appropriate," the vicar, the Rev Haydon Wilcox, said. "Now as never before Bilthorpe needs God the rescuer."



Safe at last: Paul Smith, reunited with his fiancée Louise Taylor, has vowed never to go down a mine again

Survivor clawed way out with bare hands

PAUL WILKINSON

ONE of the survivors of the mine disaster told yesterday how he dug his way out of the debris of the roof collapse with his bare hands. Paul Smith, 22, said he saw David Shelton, the pit under-manager, disappear under a deluge of boulders only a pace away before the debris engulfed him.

Mr Smith found himself on the open side of the fall, but it was three hours before he could make contact with his rescuers, who said his survival owed much to the fact that he is a weight lifter with a 15st, 6ft 3in frame.

Mr Smith said: "It was just horrific. I was squashed on one side. I was panicking. I saw the under-manager go down. He was just crushed. It was horrible."

"I thought I was in the same position. I was flat on the floor. I shouted, 'Is everybody all right?' I tried to communicate but there was nothing. The rock just kept coming down all the time."

Using his strength he was able to wriggle free and find a safe place under a roof support.

Mr Smith, who is to be married next month, was so shocked by his experience that he has vowed never to go down a mine again. "Really horrible things go through your mind. I was thinking I don't think I'm going to get out."

For two other trapped miners, it was 14 hours before they were freed. Russell Turner, 36, from Mansfield, married with two children, and Orest Kocij, 43, from Blidworth, who is also married, were entombed in the blind end of the tunnel behind 40 yards of debris.

Mr Kocij, an electrician, told how they made a primitive cage of steel bars in which to shelter. "It was pretty primitive, but it would have given us some protection had there been another roof fall."

"Those hours Russ Turner and I were trapped will be a nightmare for ever. We will never be able to forget, neither will we be able to forget or repay all those men who toiled throughout the night to bring about our rescue."

Roof bolting is the industry's economic prop

By ROSS TIEMAN
INDUSTRIAL CORRESPONDENT

THE widespread adoption of roof bolting, now being called into question after the pit-roof collapse at Bilthorpe colliery, is vital to the economic survival of British Coal.

"We either have an industry most of which is supported by roof bolts or we have none at all," said one industry leader yesterday. The cost savings available from bolting the roofs of roadways into place, rather than supporting them with conventional steel arches or beams, are crucial to British Coal's battle to save pits by driving their production costs down to world market levels.

Underground conditions vary hugely in British Coal collieries. Some have thick coal seams amid solid rock strata; in others mining is

After Bilthorpe, the spotlight has fallen on the mine's method of tunnel support. Management insists it is safe

made difficult by faulting and the tendency of the ceiling to crumble overhead, and the floor to rise underfoot.

Driving and keeping open roadways, often several miles long, to provide access to the seams being worked is expensive. Elsewhere in the mine the roof is allowed to fall in behind the coal cutting gear as it advances through a seam.

However, roadways must have their walls and roofs supported to prevent collapse so that equipment can be moved in, coal can be extracted and fresh air can be pumped around the workings. Developing roadways more

quickly, at lower cost, with less maintenance is the key to mine profitability. Only a handful of men are needed to operate coal-cutting machinery and at many mines a third of the workforce will be engaged in roadway development work.

The roof bolting technique has been well proven in America and Australia. Widespread adoption in Britain did not begin until 1988, using a system developed by the British Coal Technical Services and Research executive at Bretby, Derbyshire, based on Australian techniques.

In the British version, seven

high-tensile steel bolts, each 2.5 yards long, are driven through steel straps into the roof and cemented in place with resin. The straps, backed by wire mesh, are installed across the roof at one-yard intervals. The walls of the tunnel are retained by ribs at similar intervals, each held in place by two bolts. The aim is to bond the overhead rock strata into place before they have a chance to move.

Any movement in the roof strata is continuously monitored. If any significant movement is registered, extra bolts can be installed. British Coal drives some 100 miles of roadway a year, and up to half of new headings are now secured in this way. The corporation is endeavouring to extend the use of roof bolting and experts say it is inherently stronger than con-

ventional techniques. It also has the advantages that fewer people are involved in installation and there is no danger of collapse from rogue machinery striking vertical supports. Controversy over the safety of roof bolting resurfaced yesterday after Arthur Scargill, president of the National Union of Mineworkers, declared it dangerous. Mine safety officials are examining the scene of Wednesday's roof collapse in an attempt to establish what went wrong.

But many in the industry are convinced special factors must underlie the Bilthorpe collapse. John Meads, general secretary of the British Association of Colliery Management, said: "There is so much roof bolting in existence that shows it is safe when done properly that it isn't even an issue."

Key questions on colliery safety

DOUG Bulmer, a mining engineer and former mine manager, now president of the British Association of Colliery Management, answered some of the questions raised by the Bilthorpe disaster.

Q: How does the safety record in British mines compare with world standards?

A: A miner is killed every three-quarters of an hour around the world. Last year in China alone 10,000 miners died in accidents. In Britain three men were killed. British mines are the safest in the world, by far.

Q: What has happened to safety standards since use of roof-bolting became widespread in British mines five years ago?

A: The number of fatal accidents has fallen from 18 in 1988 to three last year.

Q: Has anyone been killed before in Britain by the collapse of a section of bolted roof?

A: No.

Q: This was a mine under threat of closure. Has the pressure to cut costs and raise productivity caused people to cut corners on safety?

A: You would have to be a bit silly to do that. I have been in

Nottinghamshire mines in the last few weeks. They are safe and the standard of working was as good or better than anywhere else I have been.

Q: Could not more dangerous jobs be undertaken by machinery, or even robots?

A: Mechanisation has already been introduced wherever possible, both to improve safety and to save money.

Q: If this mine was listed for closure by British Coal, is there any market for its output?

A: We are over-producing to the tune of a million tonnes a month. The closures which were to have occurred last year did not take place because of indecision by the government.

Q: Isn't it fundamentally absurd to risk men's lives producing coal for which there are no orders?

A: Yes.

Q: What should be done about that?

A: You have to examine why there are no orders. We imported 19.5 million tonnes of coal last year; we are switching to gas power stations and importing power from France. These issues haven't been properly addressed.

Expert joins enquiry

Continued from page 1
a makeshift den with steel bars and crawled under it for protection.

As rescuers, working in relays in hot, cramped conditions, inched their way forward amid the risk of further rock falls, the two men kept their spirits up by discussing holidays. It was the early hours before the rescue team reached the bodies of their two colleagues Mr McCulloch and Mr Alcock. It will be some time before the bodies of the three victims can be brought to the surface. Conditions in the tunnel are dangerous and difficult. The rescue workers must shore up the tunnel as they work and there are huge pieces of rock to be pulled aside.

John Longden, British Coal's area director for Nottinghamshire said an expert on the roof bolt supporting method used in the tunnel had been invited to join the enquiry. Winton Gale helped devel-

op the system in Australia where it was first employed. Concern among the Bilthorpe colliery miners that the Health and Safety Executive inquiry would be investigating its own permission to use the roof bolting system has been allayed by the inclusion of an outside specialist in British Coal's own parallel enquiry.

Tim Eggar, the energy minister, who is to introduce the coal privatisation bill in the next session, was kept in touch with developments at his office in London. He sent sympathy to victims' families and praised those who risked their lives to save their colleagues.

Martin O'Neill, Labour's energy spokesman, protested that the industry was being driven to secure higher productivity at virtually any cost. He accused the government of bringing in changes to mine safety regulations by stealth.

Michael Spicer, and Peter Brookes, page 14

US ambassador pays first visit to Ulster

Jean Kennedy Smith, America's new ambassador to Dublin, made her first visit to Northern Ireland yesterday, touring cross-border projects near Londonderry funded by Washington (Nicholas Watt writes). She said President Clinton was still considering sending a peace envoy to the province if talks between Britain and Ireland failed.

Mrs Kennedy Smith, sister of the former American president John F. Kennedy, was appointed to the post in March. Yesterday's visit was a private one.

Mother electrocuted

A mother of three died after suffering a massive electric shock from a DIY extension cable rigged up by her husband. Elaine Flynn, 37, of Crosby, Merseyside, was trying to disconnect a water pump in her garden pond when she was killed. Kevin Flynn, 39, admitted at the inquest in Liverpool that he had mistakenly fitted a plug instead of a socket.

Dock theft arrests

Fifteen people were arrested in dawn raids on homes in Halstead and Hockley, Essex, and Newcastle upon Tyne by police investigating recent thefts of champagne and other goods from docks in the Grays area. Police found 30 stolen cars worth £150,000, including Porsches and BMWs, at an isolated farm in the Halstead area.

Two troopers cleared

Two Household Cavalry troopers were cleared yesterday of beating up two Harrods security guards and a businessman. Dale Moxom, 27, and Marilyn Cooper, 24, had claimed they acted in self-defence. Moxom was fined £100 for causing £500 damage to the Mercedes car said to have led to the altercation in Knightsbridge last November.

Here come the brides

A sex-swap woman will revert to being a man for a day to get married. Kimberley Langley, 40, who had a sex change operation in 1978, can legally marry Angela Crabbe, 22, at Fareham register office, Hampshire, next week because she was born a man. The couple will live as woman and wife and not man and wife.

Air cadets honoured

Mark Oakden, 16, and Amanda Whitehead, 17, air cadets killed in last week's helicopter crash in Snowdonia, were given funeral services with military honours at Bury, Manchester, yesterday. The RAF gave both teenagers a guard of honour. The third cadet killed in the crash, Christopher Bailey, was buried on Wednesday.

The European sacks 14

THE European newspaper, founded by Robert Maxwell, has dismissed 14 staff and plans to move upmarket to increase circulation and ward off closure. The weekly paper narrowly escaped financial ruin after Mr Maxwell's death in November 1991. Charles Garside, the editor, said there would be no radical changes in the look of the paper.

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Winning general elections requires coherent policies, solid leadership and a unity of purpose. We were reminded of these simple facts at the April 1992 general election, and nobody knows them better than John Major.

After that victory — the fourth successive Conservative election win — the future seemed bright. Few commentators seriously believed we would not win for a fifth time in three or four years. And yet, just 15 months on, there are not many who will bet on the government's survival, let alone a fifth term. I believe we will win the next general election, but we will only do so if we rediscover the coherence and unity that have been sadly lacking this past year.

It will not be simple. Too many people have been hurt

How Major must bring Tories back from the brink

by the recession. Thousands of our natural supporters, people who share our values of low taxation and sound money, are disillusioned. Indeed, we must feel the harsh truth: they feel let down, even betrayed.

At the election, the government promised an end to the recession and yet, throughout last year and still today, its effects are felt. Most people still do not believe that recovery is here and they see a disunited government which all too often fails to give even the impression of leadership.

The primary objective of the government from now until the next election must be to win back these supporters. It will not be done by dismissing their concerns, by believing

that there is nowhere else for them to go. The Liberal party, with its disreputable ability to say one thing to one voter and the opposite to another, will always be a willing dustbin for those our party ignores.

We must set out to convince ordinary Conservative voters of our competence and of our commitment to the beliefs and policies which brought the nation such success in the 1980s.

Above all, we need a period of solid and stable government. Natural Conservative voters will not be impressed by a whole series of new initiatives or by the glamour of government advertising campaigns. They do not want a series of speeches from the



In this excerpt from an article in the Conservative magazine Forward, Lord Parkinson says John Major must end the drift

prime minister setting out his philosophy. Our supporters know what we stand for, but they want to see it in practice. They want good government, they want an end to drift and they demand confidence and good presentation. They want a government they can once again believe in.

Only a year ago, John Major led such a government. The UK's exit from the exchange-rate mechanism, the handling of pit closures, min-

isterial resignations and sackings, the government's determination to force the Maastricht treaty through Parliament when there is a clear majority in the country in favour of a referendum, have all helped to undermine the government. It has been a terrible 12 months, and must be put behind us.

Underlying the government's problems is the increasing public deficit. It will be no easy task to turn it

around. I do not believe that growth alone will close the gap sufficiently between spending and revenue.

Norman Lamont's Budget in March saw taxes rise — some of them delayed — but I fear that further tough, painful and unpopular measures will be necessary this autumn.

Kenneth Clarke was right after the Newbury by-election when he said that the government was in a hole. Following the reshuffle, the shovel is now in his hands. As Chancellor of the Exchequer he can keep digging, keep adding to the public debt and fall to tackle the serious rise in public spending; or he can start to fill the hole in our public finances, demand real spend-

ing cuts from his colleagues and set us back on course to a balanced budget.

Public spending is never easy to reduce, there are always losers who can mobilise the support of interest groups and, especially with a majority, even the strongest of governments can be forced to concede. However, spending must be reduced. I would like to see the cabinet set an even tougher spending limit than the one it has agreed.

The government simply cannot afford to be seen to back away from the issues involved. Conservative backbenchers must back the difficult judgments which the Chancellor needs to make. It

may be that spending cuts are not enough, but the government must not make the mistake of thinking that tax increases would be easier to get through the House of Commons.

The majority of Conservative MPs, like the Chancellor, are instinctive tax cutters; they will be even more reluctant to vote for income tax rises than for spending cuts.

Our supporters know the importance of sound finances and will back the measures necessary to guarantee them. But we will win their support only if we can once again demonstrate competence in government and make clear our commitment to continued tax reductions in the future.

We are still on course, just, for a fifth election victory.

Major castigated, page 1

Rifkind keeps up nuclear defences after Cold War

By GILLIAN BOWDITCH, SCOTLAND CORRESPONDENT

THE ending of the Cold War has not made Britain's nuclear defence system redundant. Malcolm Rifkind, the defence secretary, said yesterday.

Opening the £1.7 billion support facility for Trident nuclear submarines at Faslane on the Clyde, Mr Rifkind said that even if the former Soviet Union reduced the number of its nuclear warheads from 10,000 to 3,000 as envisaged, it would still have a nuclear arsenal which could destroy Britain many times over. Britain's 500 strategic warheads were the minimum deterrent needed to defend the country, he claimed.

"Defence planning has to be based on sober assessments of possible risks to the country up to 30 years ahead. We have to think about what would happen if a less friendly government were running Russia."

Mr Rifkind tried to allay fears over the safety of Faslane, which is only about 30 miles from Glasgow. Reports in *The Scotsman* yesterday suggested that the worst possible nuclear submarine accident at Faslane could affect people living within a 60-mile radius of the base. This accounts for around 60 per cent of the population of

Scotland. Emergency planners had previously been told by the Ministry of Defence that the maximum affected area would be within about six miles of Faslane, the report said.

Mr Rifkind criticised the story as sensationalist. "On this particular issue they've gone over the top. The example they've given is one which might happen once in a million years of the base being operational. It is highly, highly unlikely. The highest attention has been paid to safety. It is one of the reasons why this project has cost so much," he said.

Local reaction is mixed. The base is close to the population centres of Helensburgh and Dumbarton, pumps £80 million a year into the local economy and employs 7,500 people. After the switch is made from Polaris to Trident in 1998 that will drop to about 3,500. About half of those employed on the base are locals.

In June a nuclear accident alert at the base led to local hospitals being put on stand-by. Those living at the base were told to stay indoors and keep their windows shut. Commodore John Trewby, the naval base commander, said

that the alert had been an over-reaction and households in the surrounding area had been issued with explanatory leaflets. "We continue to do everything we can to ensure the complete safety of all those living nearby," he said.

Yesterday a small band of protesters waited outside the base for Mr Rifkind, but he eluded them by arriving by helicopter.

The Trident facility has been built by Trafalgar House Construction and the project has been managed by FSA Projects. It has taken eight years to complete and at the time it was started it was the biggest construction project in Europe. It has been eclipsed only by the Channel tunnel.

At the centre of the complex is a 150ft high, earthquake-proof "shiplift", which will haul the 16,000 deadweight tonnes submarines out of the water for work to be carried out under cover. This part of the base has yet to receive its nuclear safety certificate.

Construction has run considerably over budget and has been dogged by disputes between contractors and subcontractors, some of which have yet to be settled.

Leading article, page 15



Ship shape: Greg Powlesland adjusts the jib on the bowsprit of *Marigold*, one of the craft taking part in yesterday's parade of sail, part of the Festival of Classic Sail and Power, off Cowes in the Isle of Wight. Mr Powlesland acquired the 1892-built cutter in 1982 and restored her to full working order. Today she races against other classic sail boats in an event re-creating the grand regattas of the inter-war years

Britons still prefer to be beside the seaside

By HARVEY ELLIOTT, TRAVEL CORRESPONDENT

BRITONS spent more than £68 million a day on travel and tourism last year, the bulk of it on holidays and short leisure trips. England proved the most popular destination but took only a third of the expenditure, according to a detailed survey of UK tourism by tourist boards.

The total number of holidays — one night or more away from home — taken by Britons here and abroad in 1992 was 79.4 million, compared with 74.9 million in 1991, according to UK Tourist Statistics 1992.

Figures from the national tourist boards of England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland showed that British holidaymakers spent £20.3 billion in 1992 (£17.9 billion in 1991); they took 46.6 million holidays in England (45 million in 1991); they took almost 119 million trips of one night or more away from home last year for holidays or other purposes; and seaside resorts remain the favourite holiday destination. Thirty-eight per cent of all holiday trips in England were based by the sea.

Mike Richardson, English

Tourist Board marketing director, said: "The figures show that despite the pressures on personal spending created by the recession, British people were reluctant to forgo their holiday. An encouraging sign for English resorts is that the seaside is gaining in popularity, with seaside holiday trips increasing from 17 million in 1991 to 18 million in 1992."

In all, Britons spent 653 million nights away from home last year at a total cost of over £25 billion. The most popular length of stays for holidays in England last year was four or more nights, which accounted for 24.5 million holidays. Of these, 6.5 million were of eight nights or more, compared with 6.2 million in 1991.

Britons holidaying in Scotland last year totalled 5.8 million (5.6 million in 1991). The numbers in Wales were 6.6 million (the same as 1991) and Northern Ireland 800,000 (900,000 in 1991).

Britons took 59.9 million holidays in the UK, compared with 58.3 million in 1991. August was the most popular month for holidays.

Mother backs son, 8, who vandalised art

By A STAFF REPORTER

THE mother of one of two eight-year-old boys who were responsible for causing thousands of pounds of damage at an art gallery said yesterday that he did not deserve to be punished.

Her son, Wayne Kelly, together with a friend, used a claw hammer to wreck two giant urns outside the Williamson Art Gallery and Museum in Birkenhead, Merseyside.

Stonework and the front doors of the building were also damaged by the boys, and experts say that it could cost up to £10,000 to replace the urns alone.

Wayne and his eight-year-old friend were interviewed by police and admitted causing the damage. However, police are powerless to act against the boys because both are under 10 years old and cannot face charges.

Janice Kelly, Wayne's mother, from Oxtan, Birkenhead, said: "He's really a lovely lad. I feel upset about what has happened but I'm made up he isn't facing any charges."

"I can't even understand why anyone would take any

action against him. He's mischievous and cheeky but he doesn't know what he is doing, he is too young."

"To him they were only stupid pots and he didn't know any better."

Ms Kelly, 34, a single parent who has three other children, added: "People say it's a sad reflection on society that he is so young to be doing something like this. It is a sad reflection that there isn't anything else for him to do."

"There is nowhere for him to go to play and he is just forced out on the streets and he is bound to get in trouble," she said.

Colin Simpson, the curator of the art gallery, said: "It is deeply disappointing when something like this happens — especially when it is a couple of local kids and they are so young."

Wirral council is investigating the incident and the damage to see if they want to take any civil action. Steve Maddox, the deputy borough solicitor, said: "The council will decide what action, if any, it takes when it has appraised all of the facts."

City hacks print their own salaries

By JOE JOSEPH

ONCE upon a time, young turks anxious to make their name were told to go west. Then, as the flaring Japanese economy set Asia alight, they were urged to go east. Nowadays they might do best to go into business journalism.

Yesterday's appointment of Martin Taylor, a 41-year-old former financial hack, as chief executive of Barclays Bank confirms that spending a few years writing about the City and explaining to readers exactly how John Bryan's financial advice to the Duchess of York may have left her over-exposed, can reap big long-term dividends. Mr Taylor should get at least £250,000 a year from Barclays.

But money isn't everything, a phrase financial journalists frequently hear from their editors. A stint as a hack may also earn power and glory, and there is service to one's country.

Lord Lawson of Blaby, former Chancellor, was a financial journalist. So, too, were Sarah Hogg, who runs John Major's Downing Street think-tank, Rupert Pennant-Rea, deputy governor of the

Bank of England, Peter Jay, once Britain's ambassador in to Washington, and William Davis, who ran *Punch* and the British Tourist Authority.

Mr Taylor moved on fairly speedily. After Eton and Balliol, he joined Reuters, the proving ground for many top journalists, and then the *Financial Times* to write for Lex, the paper's quirky market analysis column. In 1982, eight years after his first taste of journalism, he joined Courtaulds, the textile group, rising to chairman and chief executive.

Lord Lawson also began his newspaper career at the *FT*, before becoming City editor of *The Sunday Telegraph* and editor of *The Spectator*. Sarah Hogg started on *The Economist*, stopped off at *The Sunday Times*, *The Times*, *The Independent*, *The Daily Telegraph*, and then, perhaps running out of Fleet Street berths, moved to Downing Street. Rupert Pennant-Rea edited *The Economist* until this year.

Peter Jay spent a decade on the *Times*'s business staff and dabbled with television before becoming Britain's man in Washington in 1977. He has since re-embraced journalism as the economics

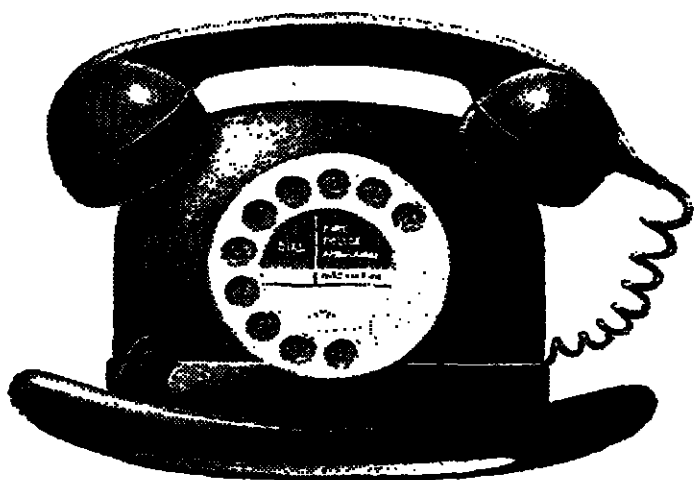
guru of the BBC. Bill Davis also shared years of business lunches with a reporter's notepad. He started at the *FT*, was once City editor of the *Evening Standard* and then financial editor of *The Guardian*.

Other City poachers who have turned gamekeepers include James Joll, finance director of Pearson, the banking, publishing and leisure empire; John Gardner, chairman of Laird engineering group; Anthony Vice, former Rothschild's banker, now head of the electronics company Bowthorpe; and Lord Ryder, ex-chairman of Reed and of the National Enterprise Board, best remembered for the cock-eyed Ryder Plan to save B.L. All learned their way round a balance sheet as juniors at the *FT*.

Most spectacularly, Sir Patrick Sargeant made his name as City editor of the *Daily Mail* but made his fortune in 1990 when he secured a *London listing* for his *Euromoney* magazine group. Sir Patrick has become one of Britain's highest-paid executives. Now financial hacks write about him. The bitter bit.

Outsider named, page 21

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As the squeeze on university places worsens, the dispute grows on who should fund the solution

Vice-chancellors say students should pay more for education

By JOHN O'LEARY
EDUCATION CORRESPONDENT

THE OPTIONS

UNIVERSITY vice-chancellors demanded yesterday that students contribute more towards the cost of higher education to prevent the current squeeze on degree places worsening.

A report by the consultants London Economics offered four options to raise the billions of pounds universities say they need to maintain standards while satisfying the rising demand for places. They include a graduate tax, top-up fees and alternative loan schemes.

The vice-chancellors fear that the pressures on public spending, which have forced them to restrict entry to arts and social science courses, will continue. Competition for places in next year's degree courses is likely to be even stiffer as universities face the financial consequences of over-recruitment.

Ted Nield, the vice-chancellors' spokesman, said: "Thousands of young people are being denied a university edu-

cation because the government cannot fund the extra places needed. Clearly, free university education means in real-life free education for a few. To achieve a mass higher education system, universities will need the co-operation of the government to establish a scheme whereby future graduates contribute painlessly to the cost of their education."

The options include an extra tax of 2-3 per cent on the salaries of graduates throughout their working life. Depending on the level of tax and the number of graduates paying, it is claimed sums of between £4,000 million and £9,000 million could be raised.

The report estimates that a 2 per cent graduate tax could finance 90 per cent of the cost of higher education - £5,000 million in 1991-92.

Three less lucrative options include students taking out a loan to make a contribution to their tuition fee and repaying it later via tax or national insurance contributions, at



Smile of relief: Hannah Mathews showing her delight as she is congratulated by her sister, Lucy, on her A-level results yesterday

High pass rate takes the gloss off A-level success

By JAMES LANDALE

THE PUPILS

SIXTH-FORMERS at Dulwich College, in south London, smiled as they got their A-level results yesterday but few of the 186 students jumped for joy. Although there was a 95 per cent pass rate, many realised that passing is no longer enough to gain a place at university or college.

They rushed to the telephones, not to tell their parents the results, but to negotiate with admissions officers across the country who are facing a uphill struggle to cope with too many students chasing too few places.

Maï Hünler, 18, who got a place to study psychology at Durham Univer-

sity with one A and two Bs, said: "It is not as if it is more difficult to get the grades, but that it is more difficult to get the places because there are so many more applicants. I am very lucky to get in, but there will be others who won't get in even if they have got the grades because their course has been overbooked."

Omar Faruqi, 18, knows the problem. He achieved three As, one B and a '3' grade in a special exam for Cambridge, but he is still not sure if he will get in to study economics. "I am very disappointed," he said. "I will just

have to go home and ring Jesus College and say, 'please let me in'. Praying is definitely the operative word." If rejected, he will go to Durham, to which he applied for "insurance".

Geoff Sekweyama, 18, did get a place to study economics at Cambridge, but to a different college. He achieved his offer of one A and two Bs. "I had a very good interview and so they gave me a low offer," he said. "I am very lucky to get it."

Some students faced a different problem. They achieved the grades to meet their offers but not in the subjects specified by the university. Thomas Clark, 18, got two Bs, a C and an E to try to get into Warwick University to

read English. "I did get BBC, but not in the subjects they wanted them in," he said. "It all depends now on whether they accept that or not."

Ian Brinton, head of the sixth-form at Dulwich, a 374-year-old boys school which charges £1945 per term, said that universities are "tightening the screw" and nudging up grade requirements every year. "The greatest area of competition is in medicine or veterinary science," he said.

"We've got quite a tradition of strong medicals going up to universities and this year, for the first time, we face the situation of some very good candidates getting rejected today. If this is the trend, it would discomfort me."



Tony Lloyd: warns against graduate tax "blunder"

Letters, page 15
Libby Purves, page 13

League leaders vie for position

By BEN PRESTON
AND JOHN O'LEARY

TOP SCHOOLS			
1	(13)	Royal Grammar School, High Wycombe	24.4
2	(4)	Colchester County High, Essex	23.2
3	(3)	Chelmsford County High, Essex	23.0
4	(7)	Adams' Grammar, Shropshire	22.4
5	(1)	King Edward VI, Camp Hill	22.0
6	(12)	Lancaster Royal Grammar	20.0
7	(9)	Ernest's Grammar, North Yorkshire	19.8
8	(10)	King Edward VI Five Ways, Birmingham	19.7
9	(11)	King Edward VI Grammar, Chislehurst	19.5
10	(2)	Queen Mary's Grammar, Walsall	18.8
11	(8)	Citrovia Royal Grammar	17.4
12	(6)	Sutton Grammar School, Surrey	16.2
13	(5)	King Edward VI, Stratford	15.9

Last year's position in brackets, points on UCCA scale (A=10, B=9, C=8, D=7, E=6)

LEADING state schools vied for position yesterday in a survey of A-level results by *The Times* which disclosed dramatic changes in the position of top schools compared with the government's official exercise last year.

The survey used the scoring of the Universities Central Council for Admissions (UCCA). It awards ten points for a grade A, eight for a B, six for a C, four for a D and two for an E. General Studies and AS-level results were excluded.

The Royal Grammar School, High Wycombe, Buckinghamshire, rose from thirteenth last year to head the table. The 188 candidates secured an average of 24.4 UCCA points - the equivalent of three grade Bs. The school, which is selective, achieved more than 200 As and 158 Bs.

Almost all the schools above High Wycombe last year moved position. Several have been overtaken by schools which have improved their results this year. Haybridge High School, Hagley, Hereford & Worcester, achieved an average of 21.3 points, ahead of all but five of last year's top 13.

Colchester County High School for Girls, Essex, came second this summer, up from fourth, with pupils scoring an

average of 23.2 points. Last year's top school, King Edward VI Camp Hill, Birmingham, slipped to fifth.

Critics of the government's policy of publishing national league tables of examination results, due to be released in November, seized on the variations in annual performance highlighted by *The Times*.

David Hart, general secretary of the National Association of Head Teachers, said the limitations of league tables were shown by the way schools could move up and down sharply from year to year despite tiny changes in their results.

He said: "The variations in performance between the best and the fifth best school are clearly not very large. Tables are a crude measure of schools' performance which

give parents the illusion that they can choose a school which does well. They do not measure whether schools are ensuring that the potential of pupils is maximised."

In a policy climbdown last month, the government agreed to scrap plans to introduce tables for results of tests for seven- and 14-year-olds. Ministers insisted national tables based on GCSE and A-level results would continue, with tables for tests for 11-year-olds coming on stream in 1996.

Yesterday's A-level results threw up the annual crop of individual success stories. Adrian and Kathryn Lees, 18-year-old identical twins from Redborne Upper School at Amptill, Bedfordshire, gained 11 A levels between them.

Adrian secured five As and

one B and will study computer science and electronic engineering at Birmingham University. Kathryn got two top grades and three Bs and will do environmental chemistry at Lancaster University. The twins gained 21 As at GCSE two years ago.

Adam Dent, 13, of Edlesborough, Buckinghamshire, achieved top grades for A levels in chemistry and biology. But he must wait until next week to discover whether he has passed GCSE English to secure a place at St Hugh's College, Oxford. He wants to be a research scientist.

Some parents emerged from the examination season smiling after placing bets of up to £100 on their sons and daughters grades.

Maggie Hunt, of Winchmore Hill, north London, won £1,000 after her twin boys both obtained four maths and science A grades. She placed a £100 bet at ten to one with the bookmaker William Hill that her sons would qualify for Oxbridge. Matthew and Stephan Hunt, both 18, achieved identical results: obtaining A grades in maths, physics, chemistry and further maths.

□ *The Times* will publish a comprehensive table detailing the top 300 state and independent schools at A level on August 28.



James: "happyish" about his grades

Major minor keeps secret

JAMES Major, the prime minister's son, yesterday kept to the family tradition of saying little about academic qualifications.

James, 18, a pupil at Kimbolton, a private school near Huntingdon, Cambridgeshire, disclosed only that his best A-level grade was a C in politics. His performance in history and general studies remains a secret. James would only say he was "happyish" about the grades.

Major senior, in his first days as prime minister, claimed not to remember how many O-levels he passed as a pupil at school in west London.

Muslims to set up national network of Islamic schools

By BEN PRESTON, EDUCATION REPORTER

MUSLIM groups plan to establish a national network of after-school Islamic schools after the government's refusal to award state funding to a north London primary. Ten schools teaching Muslim pupils about their history, culture and religion in the evening and at weekends are expected to open in big cities next month.

The move comes against a backdrop of widespread disillusion with the political process after Baroness Blatch, the education minister, rejected an application by Islamia primary, in Brent, to become the first voluntary-aided Muslim school.

The decision was regarded as a test of the one million-strong community's civil rights and Conservative promises to promote parental choice and diversity in education. There are more than 4,000 Christian and Jewish voluntary-aided schools, which receive government funds to cover running costs and up to 85 per cent of capital spending.

Yusef Islam, the former singer and songwriter Cat Stevens, and Islamia's founder, said that the school

was taking legal advice before considering an appeal to the European Court of Human Rights.

The self-styled Muslim parliament said that Islamia's rejection revealed the government's "double standards" towards Muslims and marked a watershed. Dr Muhammad Ghayassuddin, the parliament's spokesman, said: "The government has shown it will not listen. We must go away, organise, radicalise and come back with a strong, united voice."

Dr Ghayassuddin said campaigners would in future concentrate their energies on establishing more out-of-schools instead of trying to win voluntary-aided status. Local groups were already setting up supplementary schools for the new term in Bradford, Birmingham, Leeds, Manchester and two in London.

He said: "Once we are able to organise our community and set up a chain of supplementary schools, parents will be mobilised and become more involved in state schools. This is the best way to begin to influence education."

A campaign of civil disobedience in protest at the decision on Islamia remained an option.

Ministers were acutely aware of the sensitivity of their decision about Islamia and tried to minimise publicity by announcing it late on Wednesday night in the shadow of A-level results.

The rejection was a setback for John Patten, the education secretary. He raised the hopes of campaigners in June by calling a "photo-opportunity" at the school and praising its strong sense of discipline and values.

On the same day Mr Patten made a similar high-profile visit to Hasnovean primary school in Barnet, north London, a Jewish school which is also seeking voluntary-aided status.

Yesterday there was disquiet among some Muslim campaigners about the fact that, while Islamia's application had been rejected, the education department did not announce a decision on Hasnovean. The education department said it was still considering the application.

Leading article, page 15

The easiest way to phone home from abroad? Tear round the corner before you go.

How do you phone home from abroad without struggling with unfamiliar languages and phone systems? Just dial one of these free numbers to get straight through to the BT Direct operator

back in the UK. They can connect you and either reverse the charges, or add the cost to your telephone bill if you have a BT Chargecard. So please take the numbers with you. And if you'd

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Austria 1	022 363 844	Hong Kong	008 0044	Spain	900 08 0044
Belgium 1	070 11 0044	Italy 1	172 0044	Switzerland 1	155 2444
Canada 1	1 800 363 4144	Kenya 0	08 0044	Turkey 1	90 080 44 1177
Denmark	80 01 04 44	Netherlands 1	00---022 8944	USA (AT&T)	1 800 44 5566
France 0	15---0044	New Zealand	0800 44	USA (MCI)	1 800 44 42162
Germany 2 2	0120 00 0044	Portugal 2	0505 0044	USA (SPRINT)	1 800 00 00008

1. Coins or phonecard needed in payphones to begin the call.
Usually refunded after call.
2. Not available from all phones.
3. Only in former West Germany.
---Wait for a second dial tone.

BT

Wires crossed over two faces of Northern Ireland

By NICHOLAS WATT

A SERIES of television commercials in Northern Ireland with an anti-terrorism theme has angered tourist officials, who say the graphic images of sectarian violence are harming their own advertisements on the rural attractions of the province.

Officials say that visitors from the Irish Republic, who make up 80 per cent of the north's tourists, are being frightened away by the government commercials, which can be seen by half a million people in the south who watch Ulster Television.

The two television campaigns by the Northern Ireland Office and the tourist board, which are being screened over the same period, provide the most vivid illustrations of the contrast between the horrors and the charms of the province.

The three government videos, made at a cost of £373,000, aim to deter youngsters from turning to terrorism by acting out disturbing and realistic sectarian murders. One of the commercials, entitled "Lady", shows the trauma suffered by two women — one Protestant and one Catholic — after one of their husbands is shot by the other.

In the film the victim is shown sitting alone by a lake when he is approached by a gunman. He turns round to see his killer, who shoots him



Conflicting messages: tourism chiefs claim their idyllic advertisement, left, has been shot down by the government's chilling anti-terrorism television campaign

repeatedly at close range. The victim falls into the lake. As the victim's widow cries by his body, a narrator says: "Two women, two traditions, two tragedies. One married to the victim of violence, one mar-

ried to the prisoner of violence. Both scarred, both desperately wanting it to stop." It ends with a plea to call the security forces' confidential number with the words: "Don't suffer it. Change it."

The two tourism commercials, which are being screened throughout the republic, use carefully constructed shots of beaches and loughs in Northern Ireland. To the slogan "The Northern Ireland you'll never know unless you go", the commercials show horses galloping along the beach at Newcastle, co. Down.



in the future on publicity for the province.

A spokesman for the Northern Ireland Office defended the videos, which are screened after 9pm, saying: "The tourist board's concern is being addressed. Meanwhile it is worth bearing in mind that terrorist violence — or the threat of it — is a near daily reality which can affect the quality of life in Northern Ireland in all its aspects."

"The advertisements aim to help the public to reduce that violence by using the confidential telephone number to the potential benefit of everyone living here and those visiting here."

The republic is crucial to tourism in the province, which was worth £162 million last year. Up to 80 per cent of tourists come from or via the republic and 28 per cent of visitors to the province are southern Irish.

The tourist board is sensitive about the image of the province because the numbers of visitors from the republic drop off significantly when there is an upsurge in violence.

Philippa Reid, the tourist board's public relations manager, said there was a 7 per cent drop in visitors from the south last year. "We were disappointed, but we have to recognise that there was a lot of bad publicity in the early part of 1992, when people were planning their holidays."

'Roadshow' sells law reform to JPs

By FRANCES GIBB
LEGAL CORRESPONDENT

THE Lord Chancellor's junior minister embarks today on an unprecedented mission to explain as opposition mounts among magistrates to government plans for a shake-up of the court service.

John Taylor, parliamentary secretary at the Lord Chancellor's department, has mounted the roadshow around selected magistrates' courts to quell growing concern over the plan. Magistrates and justices' clerks are expected to hold emergency meetings next month about the proposals they say threaten judicial independence and increase executive control over the courts.

The proposals are likely to form the basis of a bill next parliamentary session. They have aroused strong opposition among the magistracy

■ The Lord Chancellor's department is taking to the road to stem opposition to its proposed changes to magistrates' courts

and justices' clerks, who are their chief legal advisers.

Mr Taylor said the proposals would, for the first time, enshrine judicial independence in statute. "We are going to write it into the face of the act," he said. "If magistrates get advice from their clerks which is management based, as distinct from judicially independent, that would be illegal."

Mr Taylor said justices' clerks had two distinct roles: as independent legal advisers to magistrates and as managers of their courts. The government had no intention of tampering with the first and its aim was to improve the

second, he said. Under the proposals, the number of magistrates' court areas will be cut to about half the present 105, roughly in line with police, probation service and prosecution administrative areas, he said. Justices' clerks will become answerable to a new chief justices' clerk or area manager. Justices' clerks generally will be put on fixed-term contracts with pay linked to performance.

Mr Taylor, who visits Birmingham today followed by Southampton, King's Lynn, Preston and Llandudno, rejected fears that the independence of the justices' clerk was being changed, or that

they would be directly answerable to the Lord Chancellor.

He said the proposals had been subject to unprecedented consultation.

The concern of magistrates was summarised in a recent circular, which generated responses from 16,000 justices of the peace. It said: "Our main concern lies in the threat to judicial independence arising from the loss of independence of the justices' clerk and consequently of the magistracy."

Until now, the legal advice of the justices' clerk has been driven only by his wish and need to "pursue the course of law and justice," it said. In future there will be "considerable external pressures, in particular the requirement to meet targets imposed by management information statistics and cash-limiting, and his contract of employment."

Police warn motorists of car lock 'grabber'

By KEVIN EASON
MOTORING CORRESPONDENT

POLICE last night warned motorists to beware of thieves who break into their cars by reading the central locking codes using electronic devices known as "grabbers".

The warning followed the first prosecution of a car thief caught using a grabber, which is able to read and remember the complex electronic codes used to open car doors and disarm alarms.

Motorists were warned not to leave keys lying about where they could be pressed by car thieves who would have the car locking code logged in the grabber in seconds. The thief does not even need to know to which car the code relates, but can just stand in a car park, press the grabber and wait for a car to open up.

Home Office experts have grown increasingly worried about the use of grabbers, a device the size of a home video remote controller and which can cost just £100. The menace was first revealed by *The Times* last year, since when experts have said that the grabber can override alarm systems simply because it reads the electronic codes contained within a car's central locking system.

After yesterday's case in which a 17-year-old was convicted, Inspector Terry Lowe of Telford police said: "Car crime is now so big that Parliament may want to take a look at the manufacture of these devices in the light of this case. Their sole use would appear to be to record vehicle locking and alarm systems."

Mr Lowe said possession of the device would not necessarily be an offence and a prosecution would depend on proving it was intended for theft. The convicted youth yesterday said he bought his grabber for £50 from the back of a van near his home in Telford, Shropshire, two days before his arrest. He said he lied to the police, claiming the device was a video tuner, because they would "jump to conclusions".

a fisherman extolling the charms of Lough Erne, and children enthralled by the Marble Arch caves in co. Fermanagh.

Hugh O'Neill, chairman of the Northern Ireland Tourist Board, complained that the government commercials had

harmed his advertising campaign. "The feedback we have had from the south is that the new TV commercial has had an adverse effect on our campaign. Our research shows that our campaign was very effective in the republic."

Tourist officials are believed to be irritated that they were given no warning of the government television campaign.

They are said to have questioned whether such a "blood and guts" message is necessary and have called on the Northern Ireland Office to arrange greater co-ordination

Howard to curb gatherings of travellers and pressmen

By SHEILA GUNN, POLITICAL CORRESPONDENT

MICHAEL Howard, the home secretary, hopes to woo back Conservative voters by introducing an offence of aggravated trespass to use against New Age travellers, "rave" parties, press intrusion and other *bêtes noires* of the Tory right.

The new offence, coupled to strengthened police powers under the Public Order Act, will be introduced in the criminal justice bill to be announced in the Queen's Speech in November. Although the initiative will outrage the civil rights lobby, Mr Howard looks certain to win loud applause from activists at the party's conference in October by promising greater protection for communities, property owners and private citizens.

The changes will remove uncertainty about the rights of police to break up or arrest groups of people who invade private property, or intend to invade, without causing damage. The police will be able to stop more than ten people gathering even on public land if they are likely to cause a disruption or disturb neighbours.

Convoys of six vehicles or more could be broken up, and a five-mile exclusion order imposed on particular sites, such as the venue for an illegal

"rave" party. Examples used by Home Office sources of the sort of groups likely to be affected by the new laws include the Twyford Down protesters and hunt saboteurs.

The powers could be used against press "razzies" stalking out private homes as the police could limit the number of reporters. At present the police complain that they do not have the power to protect private citizens from harassment by reporters and photographers.

The criminal justice bill, a centrepiece of the next session of Parliament, is also expected to introduce new criminal penalties recommended by the Calcutt report on privacy and press intrusion. The legisla-

tion is likely to outlaw:

□ Entering private property without consent to obtain personal information for publication.

□ Placing a surveillance device on private property without consent with intent to obtain personal information for publication.

□ Taking photographs or recordings of an individual on private property without consent for publication and with intent to identify the individual.

Peter Brooke, the heritage secretary, is to publish his delayed white paper on his response to the Calcutt report within the next month. But the new criminal sanctions come under Mr Howard's responsibilities at the Home Office. □ A Tory MP yesterday made an urgent plea to Hampshire County Council to find more suitable sites for New Age travellers and gypsies. Sir David Mitchell, MP for Hampshire North West, said he was concerned about what would happen to more than 100 travellers if they were forced to leave land owned by Allie Cole, of Micheldever Hampshire. This month a court order obtained by Winchester City Council gave Mr Cole 28 days to evict the travellers, after he had defied an earlier ultimatum.



Howard: seeking to woo Tory voters

Crews plan ambulance strike

By LIN JENKINS

AMBULANCE crews met yesterday in London to discuss what moves to take if a ballot approves strike action over pay demands.

The ballot follows the rejection of a pay offer of 1.5 per cent, the maximum allowed under the government's public sector wage policy. The result of the ballot on whether to take industrial action will be announced on September 7.

Figures released to coincide with the vote show that ambulance response in London fell in June, with six out of every ten calls answered within the recommended times. A spokesman for the union Uni-

son, the largest in the country, said that the figures showed 60 per cent of emergencies being reached within 14 minutes.

Department of Health guidelines say that 96 per cent of calls should be reached within that time.

All ambulances should be dispatched within three minutes, according to the guidelines, but in June the figure was 37 per cent, a fall of 7 per cent on the previous month.

A spokesman for the London ambulance service said that the poor performance was due to staff taking

their summer holidays. "The service has been concentrating on maintaining front-line manning levels as this clearly affects our response time," he said.

Ambulance crews claim the service is understaffed and needs extra staff and vehicles. They claim some ambulances are ten years old and break down frequently.

"Part of the problem is the inexperience of the staff and a shortage of crews and vehicles," the Unison spokesman said. "Sixty new ambulances have been laid up for six months waiting for the factory to correct a fault."

After 62 years, Mr Morris thought he'd seen everything.

Like most people in, or approaching retirement, Mr Morris thought he'd pretty much seen it all.

Until his last home insurance bill arrived. It wasn't just the increase in premiums that persuaded Mr Morris to consider a change, (though that was falling enough).

More, it was the thought of paying for the claims of other policyholders who weren't as careful with their possessions and property.

Luckily, Mr Morris had time on his side.

Because like everyone aged 55 or over, Mr Morris could apply for one of the most superior home insurance services available. SAGA Homecare.

Reserved exclusively for people over 55, SAGA Homecare offers a wide range of services carefully selected to meet your needs - at a low, low cost.

If that sounds like something you'd like to see and hear more about, call us now, free.

Mr Morris did.

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Young headbangers get it in the neck

By NIGEL HAWKES, SCIENCE EDITOR

HEADBANGING can be a pain in the neck, an American specialist in pain management has discovered. Marilyn Kassirer, from Boston University School of Medicine, was alerted to the problem by her 14-year-old neighbour, Naomi Manon, who came home from a school dance marathon with a sore neck.

Naomi had been headbanging to heavy metal music, a process in which the head is thrown violently around to give the impression that the hair is in constant motion. In *The Clinical Journal of Pain*, Dr Kassirer describes the process as hyperextension and hyperflexion of the

neck with self-propelled acceleration. In plainer language, she told *New Scientist* that it involves banging the head on the neck at the extremes, with a significant snap at the end of each motion.

Of 17 teenagers who admitted headbanging at the same dance, nine girls and a boy had neck pain lasting up to three days. She speculates that girls have to move their heads more vigorously to keep the hair airborne.

Happily, there seemed to be no permanent damage, but Dr Kassirer said that middle-aged headbangers, if there were any, might not escape so lightly.

LOWER THAN
JOHN MAJOR'S POPULARITY

Nintendo

THE PRICE OF GAME BOY NOW ONLY **£39.99**

GAMEBOY CHILD'S PLAY IT AIN'T

land

in the future on publicity for the province.

A spokesman for the Northern Ireland Office defended the videos, which are screened after 9pm, saying: "The tourist board's concern is worth bearing in mind. It is not terrorism or the threat of it — it is a near daily reality which can affect the quality of life in Northern Ireland in all its aspects."

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The tourist board is sensitive about the image of the province because the numbers of visitors from the Republic have fallen off significantly when there is an upsurge in violence.

Philippa Reid, the tourism director's public relations manager, said there was a 7 per cent drop in visitors from the Republic last year. "We were disappointed, but we have to recognise that there was a bad publicity in the early part of 1992, when people were cancelling their holidays."

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Demands for breast cancer compensation gather pace

By LOUISE HIDALGO

MORE women are claiming permanent damage to the nerves of the neck and shoulder after radiation treatment for breast cancer, despite medical assurances that such side-effects are rare.

In the past two weeks, almost 200 women have contacted RAGE, a group campaigning for women suffering the effects of radiation exposure, after articles in *The Times* and several regional newspapers highlighted the injuries that have left many without full use of their hands and arms. Some have needed amputation.

More than 550 women have written to the group in the past six months claiming that radiotherapy has caused swelling of the arms and chest, burns to the skin and lungs and uncontrollable pain across the shoulders and neck.

Dr Jill Bullimore, dean of clinical oncology at the Royal College of Radiologists, said yesterday that an official enquiry into the claims could be appropriate. "If it becomes evident that there is a sizable group of women with side-effects of this sort, it should be looked into. If there are causes of which we are not aware, we must know what they are."

The effects of radiotherapy treatment for breast cancer have been documented in medical literature since the 1940s. Medical experts had considered their occurrence to be negligible and claimed that changes in radiation techniques in recent years had all but eradicated them.

Sarah Brennan, legal adviser

to RAGE, said: "The women who have come forward are only a small part of the story. Until now, they have believed they are on their own and have been left to suffer in silence." It is not clear whether the women are among the estimated 1 per cent of the population who react badly to radiation or whether faulty techniques are to blame. More than 20,000 women a year are treated for breast cancer, at least 70 per cent with radiation therapy.

Dr Clive Harmer, head of radiotherapy services at London's Royal Marsden hospital, said it was now known that larger daily doses of radiation, spread over a shorter period of time could increase side-fold the chances of radiation damage. He believed, however, that most hospitals had stopped using the technique four to five years ago.

RAGE claims that it knows of cases where the shortened treatment is still used. "Our surveys show the incidence is increasing rather than decreasing," Ms Brennan said. It hopes to launch a group action for compensation, and is surveying all women who have contacted it to complete the first national study into the extent of the problem. RAGE will also host a public meeting at the London School of Economics' Old Theatre on September 4 to discuss the issue. RAGE can be contacted via Sarah Brennan on 071-837 2808.

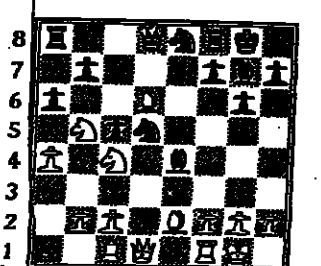
Letters, page 15

THE TIMES WORLD CHESS CHAMPIONSHIP

By RAYMOND KEENE,
CHESS CORRESPONDENT

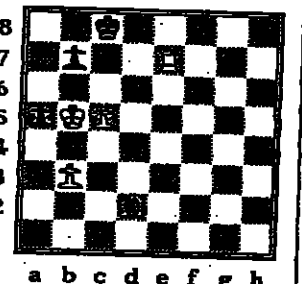
TODAY'S game was crucial in deciding the top places in the British championship which finished last week in Dundee. Julian Hodgson, champion in 1991 and 1992, saw hopes of a hat-trick thwarted when he lost the following game against Keith Arkell. Accurate defence from White enables him to obtain a winning ending. I place a diagram after Black's 15th move to assist readers new to chess.

White: Keith Arkell
Black: Julian Hodgson
British Championship,
Dundee 1993



16	Bxb6	Kd8
17	Nba3	Nec7
18	a5	Ne6
19	c3	Bh6
20	Ra1	Bg2
21	Kg2	Qh4
22	Bg4	f5
23	Bx5	gxf5
24	Qh3	Bh4
25	Qh3	Qh3+
26	Kf3	Kf7
27	Rg1	Ng5+
28	Kg2	Rg8
29	Kh1	Rg5
30	Rad1	Nf6
31	Nd6+	Ke6
32	Rg1+	Nf4
33	Nee4	Be4
34	Rg1	Rh6
35	Rg2	Nf3

36	Nc4	Bd2
37	Rg8	Bg1+
38	Kg2	Rh2+
39	Kg3	Bd2+
40	Kf4	Rh4+
41	Rg4	Rg4+
42	Kg4	Ne5+
43	Nee5	Kee5
44	Rh1	Kd5
45	Kf4	e3
46	Kf3	Kd6
47	Rh7	Bg1
48	Kd2	Bd2
49	Kd3	Bg3
50	Rh6+	Kd7
51	Rd6	Kd6
52	Re6	Be7
53	Kc4	Bxe5
54	Kc5	Bd8
55	Rae3	Kd7
56	Rd5	Bd5
57	Re5	Be1
58	Re7+	Kd6
59	0-0	a5
60	cd5+	Ka6
61	bd3	Bd2
62	Re6+	Kd7
63	Kc4	Kd8
64	Kd5	Kd7
65	Re7+	Kd8



Black resigns

World championship

For travel packages in association with British Airways and Forte Group Hotels to the Kasparov-Short world title match at the Savoy theatre, London, in September and October telephone the Travel-coast hotline, 081-744 9494.

Winning Move, page 40

WHEN CHEATS PROSPER

THE first recorded example of downright crookedness in chess concerns the sultan Suleiman, who was playing a blind man in 1557. Feeling the need for a little extra help, the sultan stole a rook from his opponent's side of the board. The sightless one remarked afterwards that if anyone else had done it he would have complained to the sultan. In modern times, cheating is generally less obvious, but just as appalling. Take Mrs Tigran Petrosian. In 1962 she "won" a world title shot for her husband by organising a slight of grandmaster analysis to help a relative outsider find a winning line against Paul Keres (Petrosian's fellow Soviet grand-

master and his main rival). Petrosian won the tournament and the title. George Treysman, king of New York coffee-house players, is said to have got away with murder. His most brilliant improvisation was in the heat of a blitz game: a rook down, he castled with a rook from an adjacent game. He won, collected his dime, and speedily set up the pieces for a fresh game while three other confused players tried to figure out what had happened. Extracted from *The Even More Complete Chess Ad-dict*, by Mike Fox and Richard James (Faber & Faber, £10.99)

Fischer the film, page 13



Survival quest: one of the ten sea eagle chicks released in the Highlands. The chicks were born in Norway

Chicks raise hopes of sea eagle return

By GILLIAN BOWDITCH, SCOTLAND CORRESPONDENT

AN ATTEMPT to re-establish the sea eagle, Britain's largest bird of prey until it died out here in 1918, has received a boost with the release of ten chicks at a secret location in the Highlands.

The chicks are part of a three-year programme which could see the release of up to 60 birds into the wild. The ten chicks were brought from Norway, one of the few places where the globally threatened birds thrive. They were released in batches over the weekend and, although only 12 to 14 weeks old, they are fully grown and able to fend for themselves. All have been examined and tagged.

Colin Crooke, a conservation officer for the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds, said that the chicks were all flying and feeding well. Food is being left for them at night and one bird has ventured as far as eight miles. The release site is being kept secret in an attempt to protect the birds. Conservationists have set up a hide half a mile away.

The sea eagle was common throughout Britain in the last

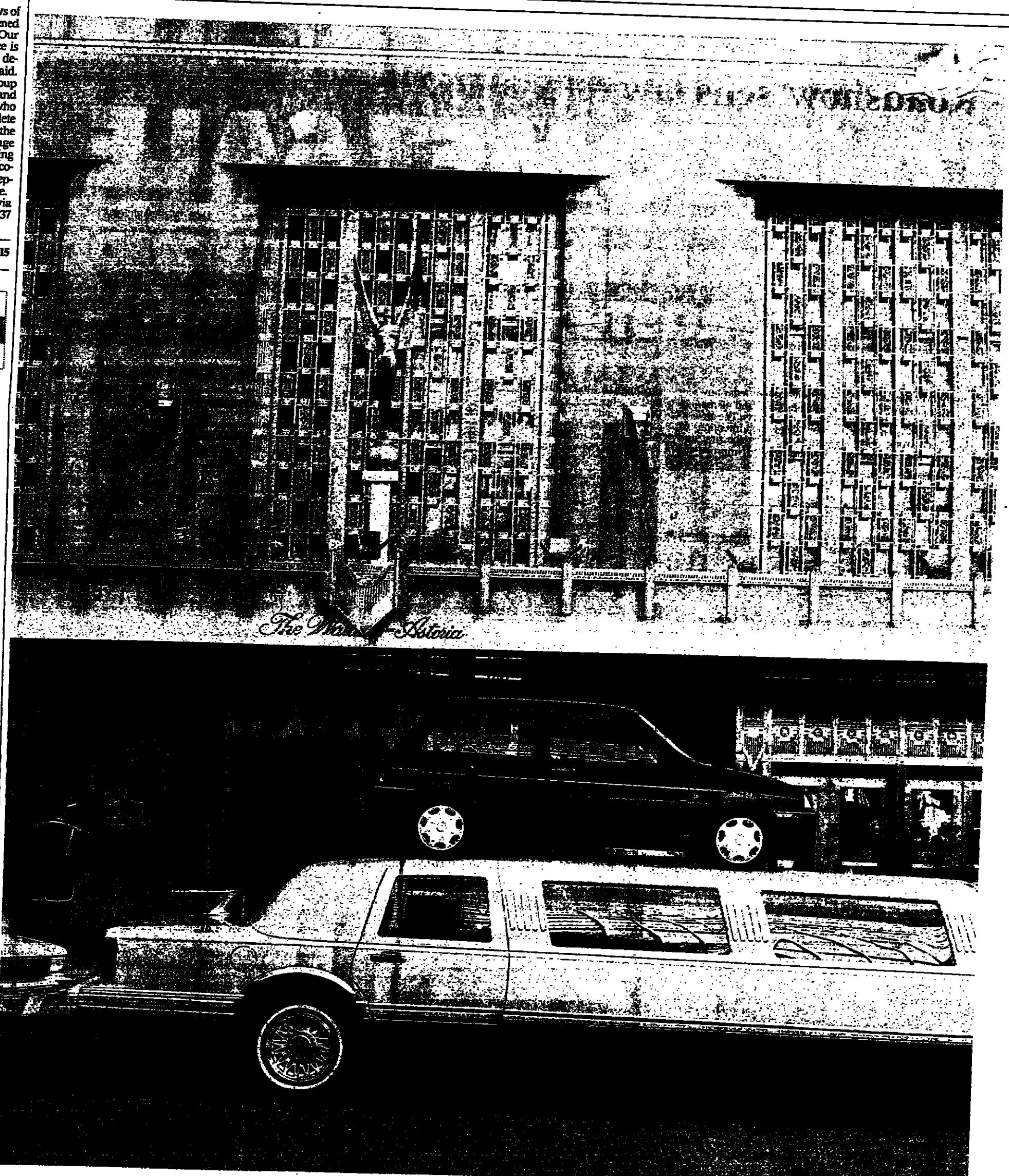
century but was hunted to virtual extinction in Victorian times. The last pair bred on Skye in 1916.

In 1975, Scottish Natural Heritage and the RSPB set up a re-introduction project and 82 sea eagle chicks from Norway were released on Rum in the following ten years. These birds have since produced 34 chicks.

However, there are now fewer than ten territorial pairs and so far only five pairs have produced young. Naturalists are delighted that in spite of the poor weather, five young sea eagles fledged in the wild this year.

The released birds will take five years to reach maturity and be able to breed. "Re-establishing the birds in Britain will be a slow process but we are optimistic," Mr Crooke said.

The project received a setback earlier this year when one of the eagles was found shot. Two have also been poisoned but Mr Crooke believes that in a century the sea eagle, the fourth-largest eagle in the world, could be securely established.



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'Hissing' power station shut

The 31-year-old nuclear power station at Bradwell, Essex, was closed yesterday after a fire in the main pipe carrying cooling water to an underground pump house had broken, causing two watertight machinery chambers to flood.

Len Green, a spokesman for Nuclear Electric, said the two Magnox reactors would remain shut down for 48 hours because there was "nothing to do" while the flooded chambers were pumped out. He said there was never any danger.

Two remanded over shooting

Two men were remanded in custody at Bexley, south-east London, charged with the attempted murder of a police officer who was shot in the head while chasing them, and their officers.

Anthony Pendrigh, 26, of 10, Southam, south-east London, and Steven Farrer, 25, of 10, Southam, south-east London, were also charged with conspiring to rob a bank. Sidcup, with a robbery of a security guard of £17,000 and possessing firearms.

Toy hanged

A coroner in Birmingham has read a verdict of manslaughter on four-year-old Anthony, who was hanging from a tree in a park in Erdington, Birmingham, and had been sent to hospital in a toy car.

Murder charge

A 21-year-old man has been charged with the murder of a woman in a car in the city of Birmingham.

Our held

A man aged 31, who was held in custody after a car crash in which a woman died, has been charged with the murder of the woman.

Temple fight

A fight between two men in a temple in the city of Birmingham has resulted in the death of one of the men.

Acid line

A man who was found with acid on his face has been charged with the murder of a woman in a car in the city of Birmingham.

Rugs seized

A man who was found with a large number of stolen rugs in his home has been charged with the theft of the rugs.

Car cheek

A man who was found with a car in his possession has been charged with the theft of the car.

Value falls

A man who was found with a large sum of money in his possession has been charged with the theft of the money.

Attali successor must tackle bank's flawed structure



De Larosiere: comes from a monetarist background

THE abdication of Jacques Attali and the succession of Jacques de Larosiere has caused general satisfaction among the key shareholders of the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development. The takeover, in keeping with the times, will be modest and already staff are nervous that the London canteen's salmon lunches may give way to rougher fare.

The reaction in eastern Europe is less jubilant. M de Larosiere, a skilled central banker and former head of the International Monetary Fund, comes from a monetarist background and has no experience in promoting entrepreneurs. The chief east European candidate, Professor Leszek Balcerowicz — architect of Poland's economic reforms — was also a strict monetarist, but he advocated privatisation of post-communist economies.

The main reservation though about the change of regime in London is that the bank's problem lies not so much in leadership style — however irritating the carriage marble and first-class air travel —

Under new management and with a different approach the European bank can do much to aid eastern European economies, writes Roger Boyes

as with the structure of the bank itself. In the view of the central Europeans, the bank needs a revolution, or at least a few dismissals, rather than a new monarch, however benign.

The bank, with its limited funds, is on the very margin of east European economies. M Attali tried to overcome that by constantly expanding the organisation's brief. Much to the anger of the United States, the bank's main shareholder, he floated the idea of giving soft loans to private state industry; he began to be interested in improving the safety of nuclear power stations (although another organisation was charged with that task) and tried to involve the bank in the huge task of military conversion. All that, on top of the bank's rather more modest agenda of fostering the private sector. At least 60 per cent of the bank's investments are supposed to be channelled into the private sector. Part of this was bluster; but it also reflected M Attali's growing understanding that the bank had to address the real situation on the ground: by focusing on a very thin private sector the bank was tying its hands.

The European bank, like all other international organisations, has not been able to solve the riddle of state industry in the post-communist world. Shipyards and steel plants throughout the East have to be made attractive to Western investors or close down. They are almost always vast, wasteful enterprises geared to the almost non-existent former Soviet market. In some cases these plants can be scaled down and offered as a smaller potentially profitable

unit to foreign buyers. But that is very much the exception.

M Attali realised that privatisation of the East could not be viewed in isolation from the rest of the devastated economies of the East. He failed however to explain that adequately to the shareholders or to develop a coherent alternative strategy for the bank.

To solve the bank's problems it will be necessary to do more than travel second class to Sofia. The first priority should be to merge the merchant banking with the development banking department. That would allow the bankers to make better judgements on the long-term economic value of a particular project rather than judging each case on a strictly profit basis.

Such a move would ensure that the bankers take a few more risks on behalf of central Europe. The bank has been falling short of its goals because projects proposed by the central Europeans often do not fit tidily into the bank's operating criteria. It pledged credits and investments of only 70 million euros

in the first quarter of this year — yet its goal for the whole year is 2.6 billion euros.

Another task for M de Larosiere should be to integrate Germany, its second largest shareholder, more closely into the bank's operations. M Attali had triumphantly hailed the bank as "the second successful Franco-English joint venture" (the first was Concorde).

The bank may have been conceived as a way of countering German influence in the East. Certainly Germany is under-represented, with one very low-key vice-presidency and only a handful of employees — 33 out of the 650 staff. The original idea that central Europeans were scared of being colonised by Germans has long since been replaced by the fear that not enough German capital will move East.

Central Europeans argue with some force that any good being done by the bank is being cancelled out by European Community trade restrictions on their steel, textile and agricultural exports. Here then is the germ of a new

more clearly defined mission for the bank: it should use its resources to ready the East for quick EC membership. That could include a broadly based east European banking reform — which would also benefit the Balkan countries, neglected under the reign of M Attali — and projects that computerise Eastern institutions. Since central Europe is now taking on VAT and modern Western accountancy practices, the bank should be setting up tax advisory centres and other support mechanisms for small business.

The bank can be a lobby for accelerated entry to the Community and can do its bit to prepare the East. That may lack the verve of M Attali's reign, but it would give some direction to a bank that seems to have lost its way.

Paris: Jacques Delors, president of the European Commission, confirmed yesterday that he will step down as the EC's top executive next year. But he declined to say if he will run for the French presidency, in succession to François Mitterrand. (Reuters)

Yeltsin says he will test rivals with early election

Two years after the attempted Moscow coup, former allies are trading abuse. Boris Yeltsin wants to end his stalemate with parliament, but the way ahead is not clear

FROM ANNE McELVOY IN MOSCOW

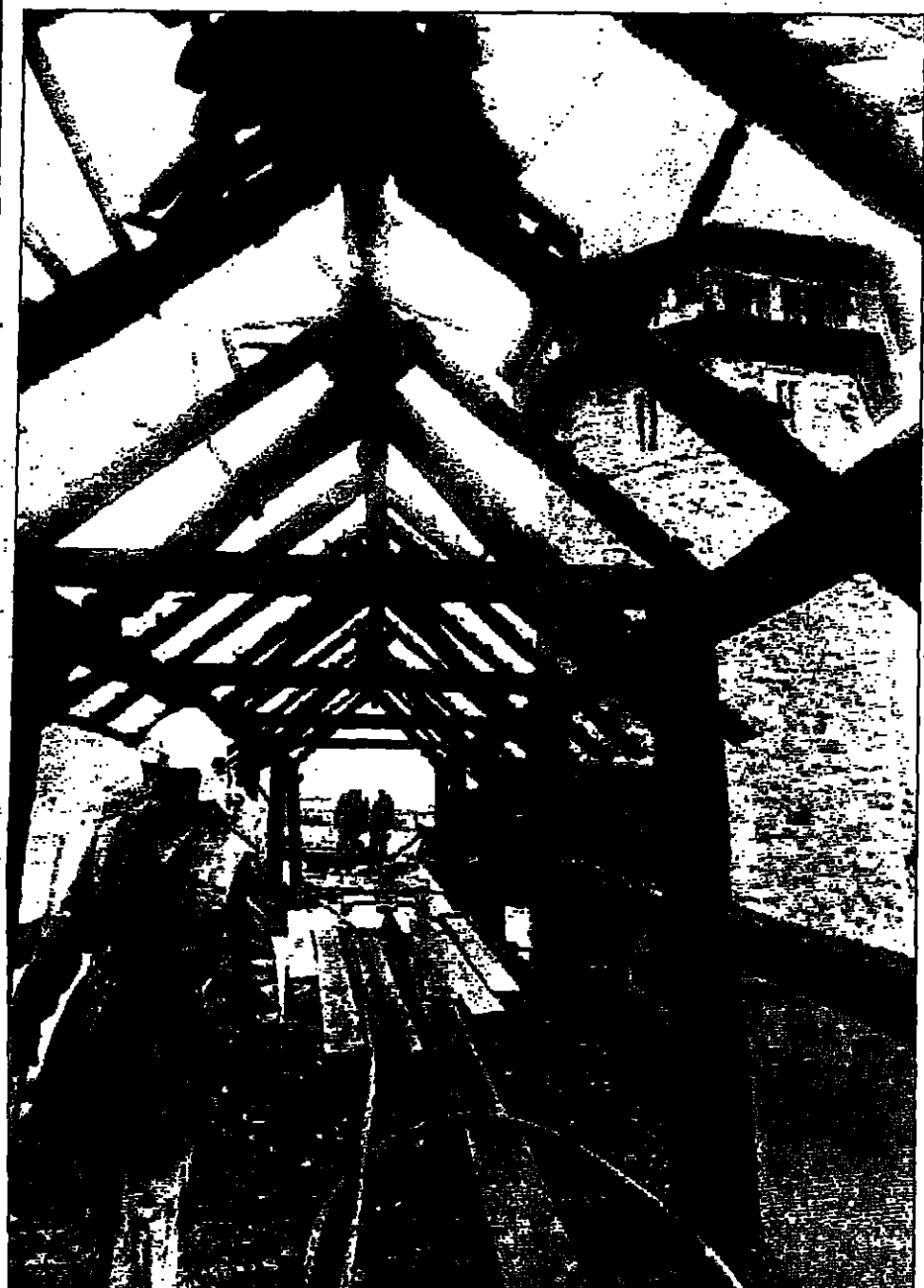
PRESIDENT Yeltsin yesterday marked the second anniversary of the attempted Soviet coup, saying that he would defy the conservative parliament and subject it to fresh elections in the autumn to end the power struggle between the two branches of power in Russia.

Mr Yeltsin said that the supreme soviet had become "a bulwark of revanchist forces" and accused it of "disgracing the country in the eyes of the whole world". In one of his most outspoken attacks on the legislature, he accused it of "threatening the whole process of reform and said he considered the greatest mistake of his time in office to have been its failure to call new elections after the attempted coup.

Russian Khasbulatov, the parliamentary speaker, and Mr Yeltsin's ally during the coup, but now his main antagonist, responded with a defiant statement that there would be no elections this autumn.

Mr Yeltsin did not make clear what methods he intended to use to force elections on an unwilling parliament, but he dismissed rumours that he was considering dissolving the legislature and said he would use only peaceful methods to end the stalemate. One option would be for him to submit himself to new election as president at the same time, but he April referendum — while provided a useful vote of

Lucerne mourns loss of beloved medieval bridge



Monument in ruins: firemen checking Lucerne's 14th-century Kapellbrücke after its destruction and, right, a view of the bridge before the disastrous fire

THE burning of the Kapellbrücke in Lucerne has removed one of Switzerland's best loved historical landmarks. Known for its quaintness, perhaps, rather than its beauty, its outline has long provided a visual shorthand for Lucerne that the Eiffel Tower has for Paris.

Despite its antiquity — it dates back to 1333 — it has not always been so revered. Until the 1840s it was twice its present length of 656 feet, crossing the river diagonally, and was known as the Hofbrücke. Then the eastern half of the bridge was swept away to be replaced by modern improvements.

Nor is it even in Lucerne, unique the Spreuerbrücke a little further up the river Reuss is also a wooden covered bridge, built about 70 years later. Like the Kapell-

BY JOHN RUSSELL TAYLOR

brücke, it also has a notable series of painted panels, in this case of the Dance of Death by Caspar Meglinger, almost as old as the destroyed triangular roof panels by Hans Wagnmann and his son on the Chapel Bridge.

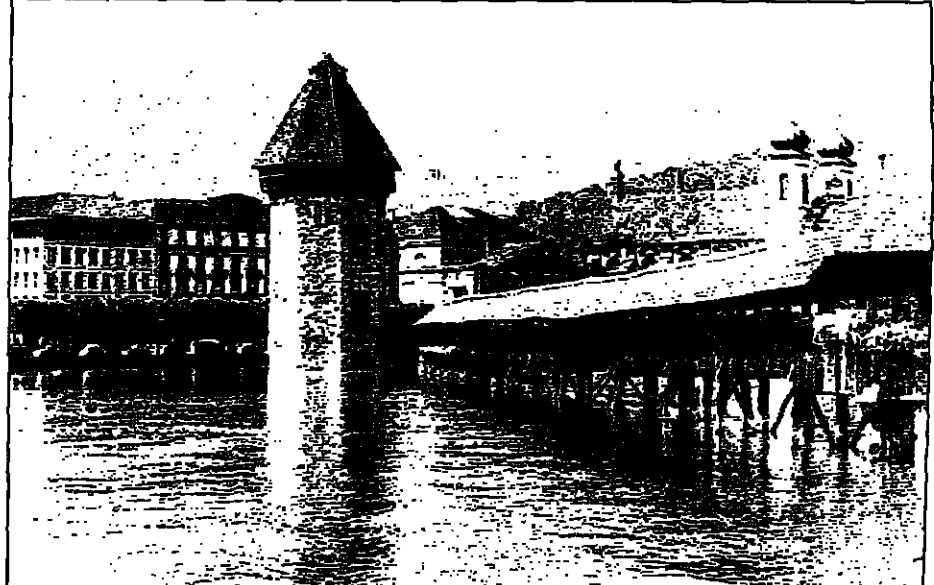
What gave the bridge its special charm was its slanting progress across the Reuss just as it widens into Lake Lucerne and the Water Tower strategically placed where the bridge changes direction.

The stone tower has survived the conflagration, but virtually all the bridge's woodwork has been destroyed, along with most of the 112 paintings outlining the lives of St Leger and St Maurice, Lucerne's patron saints, and local life.

The problem facing Lucerne is how, if at all, to reconstruct the bridge. Technically it should not be difficult to produce an exact reproduction of the bridge as it was before the fire on Tuesday. For that matter, the paintings, which were excellent examples of relatively journeyman art, could be reconstructed or even replaced with photographs.

But what about the morality of this? It is worth noting that the structure of the bridge, though in theory dating from the 14th century, has been repaired and its timbers replaced many times. It would have been difficult to say what was original.

In China and Japan the question would not come up. Wooden structures of any age have been repeatedly replaced, their decorations repainted when necessary. It is the concept that counts, not the carbon-dating.



Advance by Armenians alarms Turkey and Iran

FROM ANATOL LIEVEN IN MOSCOW

IN ANOTHER victory over the crumbling Azerbaijani army, Armenian forces yesterday captured the strategic town of Dzhebrail, and were reported to be heading south for the Iranian border eight miles away.

The Armenians, attacking southwards from their enclave of Nagorno-Karabakh within Azerbaijan, appear on the point of cutting off a large area of south-west Azerbaijan and possibly sending up to 200,000 refugees into Iran.

Iran and Turkey have condemned the latest Armenian advances. The Armenian government and the Armenian leadership of Nagorno-Karabakh deny that they are on the offensive.

The security council this week demanded that Armenian forces "immediately, fully and unconditionally" withdraw from all the Azerbaijani territory they have captured this year. The UN has expressed concern over the threat of another exodus of refugees, to join the approximately 600,000 Azerbaijanis displaced since the struggle of Nagorno-Karabakh began in 1987. Some 50,000 refugees have already fled from the latest fighting into the interior of Azerbaijan. Dzhebrail and the town of Fikhi, which is also under siege, are situated

on the neck of a part of Azerbaijan which stretches west to Armenia.

Armenians have feared an Azerbaijani attempt to conquer south Armenia to link up with the Turks. The latest victories will make this less possible. South-west Azerbaijan is also regarded by Armenian nationalists as Armenian territory.

The new UN line against the Armenians is due to pressure from Turkey, Iran too, previously supportive of Armenia because of fear of separatist nationalism among its own Azerbaijani minority, has now swung to the Azerbaijani side.



Khasbulatov: says there will be no early election

Visiting Constantine puts Greece on edge

FROM JOHN CARR IN ATHENS AND ALAN HAMILTON

TWENTY years after a dictatorship abolished Greece's monarchy, the former King Constantine II still makes the country's political establishment nervous.

Ten days after he set foot in his native land for the second time in 26 years, on holiday with his family, the Conservative Party of Constantine Mitsotakis, the prime minister, openly fears a revived royalist sentiment eroding its power base.

On the government's orders, two Greek navy gunboats are shadowing Constantine's yacht as the former monarch, and his Danish-born consort, Queen Anne-Marie, bathe in the Aegean and step ashore on resort islands. A Greek air force Hercules transport is on stand-by for surveillance in case he becomes too visible on too many islands. Constantine, 53,

is unfailingly polite to the well wishers who mob him during his short visits. He remains unbowed by the government's unsubtle warnings that he keep his glad-handing to a minimum and "avoid populated areas". As a Greek citizen, he says, he stands on his right to go anywhere he pleases.

The Greek political establishment obviously thinks otherwise. When Constantine arrived unexpectedly at Salonika airport on August 9 and proceeded to board a yacht for an Aegean cruise, the government and public were taken by surprise. For two decades the self-exiled former monarch had been a non-person, vilified by the Socialist opposition and Greece's intelligentsia on the ground that an over-powerful monarchy in the 1960s had held back political progress and curtailed civil liberties.

Constantine is only the latest entry in a catalogue of Greek regal misad-

venture. One of his predecessors was assassinated, another abdicated twice, a third was forced to leave the country twice and a fourth died after being bitten by a monkey. All that in a royal line whose provenance extends only to 1863.

The former king's own nemesis, caused to some extent, his opponents say, by his own hubris, came in 1967, when a cabal of colonels took over his country, allegedly to save it from communism.

Elements in his country still do not forgive him for swearing in their government, for signing 200 decrees — undoubtedly under duress — to expand their powers, and for failing to eject them by his own failed counter-coup eight months later. The colonels' coup is also regarded by many as the seed that grew into the Turkish invasion of Cyprus.

Earlier this year Constantine had entered the news via a video-taped interview aired by a sympathetic commercial television channel. Speaking from his home in London, he had made plain his desire to return to Greece some day, either as king or as private citizen. Last year he had settled an outstanding tax wrangle with the Greek state, inviting speculation that the Mitsotakis government could be quietly mending fences with the former royal family.

Heavily-handed efforts now by the government to discourage him from contacting ordinary Greeks, in fact, could backfire. Even left-of-centre commentators are disturbed by the ill disguised harassment of the former king's yacht that has no justification in a democratic country. Beyond political qualms, it was clear that Constantine has made a bold and well-thought-out move in testing the waters of Greek opinion for a future, perhaps more permanent, return.

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Israeli bombers hit back as Hezbollah raiders kill seven



Peres said every effort made to calm situation

BY BEN LYNFIELD
IN JERUSALEM
AND MICHAEL EVANS

THE Middle East peace process took a battering yesterday after Israel suffered one of the worst guerrilla attacks for five years. Seven soldiers were killed and two wounded after Hezbollah forces blew up an Israeli foot patrol in southern Lebanon.

The latest onslaught between Israel and Hezbollah threatens to undermine the ceasefire deal brokered by America after the seven-day Israeli offensive against Lebanon last month.

Always mindful of the diplomatic risks of retaliating too harshly, yet determined to demonstrate to Hezbollah that force will meet force, Israel last night sent eight bombers to strike at four Hezbollah positions in the Bekaa Valley in eastern Lebanon. It also emerged

■ Militants who blew up an Israeli patrol have badly damaged the peace process. Hezbollah is also hinting it might resume rocket attacks on Israel

that the Muslim militant New Jihad, that appears to have tried to assassinate Hassan al-Alfi, Egypt's interior minister, on Wednesday, is a revival of the group that shot dead President Sadat at a military parade in 1981. In Cairo it was reported that Mr al-Alfi was expected to fly to Switzerland for medical treatment. The militants had set off a cluster of bombs near the minister's motorcade as he approached his ministry, killing five people and wounding 15. Nazih Nushi Rashid, 34, the militant who tried to assassinate the minister, died last night of his wounds from the bomb blast.

The clear attempt to undermine

the government of President Mubarak and to turn Egypt into a fundamentalist Islamic state served as a further warning that in the Middle East, the tentacles of peace are fragile. Fundamentalist sources said New Jihad was led by Ayman al-Zawahiri, a doctor living between Afghanistan and Iran, who was jailed for three years in connection with the Sadat killing.

In the latest attack on Israeli soldiers in southern Lebanon, the pro-Iranian Hezbollah guerrillas detonated three roadside bombs near an Israeli patrol and then opened fire with machineguns in the village of Shihine in a carefully planned ambush. Sheikh Naim

Qassem, Hezbollah deputy chief, said: "Today's operation is a new lesson for Israel." Hezbollah hinted that it might resume the Katyusha rocket attacks over Israel's borders if the Israelis retaliated.

Last month in an agreement negotiated by Warren Christopher, the American Secretary of State, and agreed between Israel, Lebanon and Syria, the indiscriminate rocket attacks and Israeli shelling were supposed to have stopped. Syria, the main power broker in Lebanon, has the ability to rein in Hezbollah. But President Assad of Syria appears to be in no hurry to loosen pressure on the Israeli troops in the border strip in southern Lebanon.

The raid demonstrated that Hezbollah is still a factor to be reckoned with after last month's week-long show of Israeli firepower, which left 130 people dead and temporarily drove 250,000 Leba-

nese civilians northward towards Beirut. The bombing was not strictly a breach of the ceasefire arrangements because it took place on Lebanese territory. "This is a great tragedy for all of us," Shimon Peres, the Israeli foreign minister, who is visiting Norway, said. "We've made a supreme effort to tranquillise the situation in southern Lebanon and northern Israel for the benefit of all peoples."

It was the most devastating attack on Israeli troops in Lebanon since 19 October, 1988, when a suicide car bomber killed eight and wounded seven near the Israeli border town of Metulla. Hezbollah said the attack was to mark the anniversary of the burning of al-Aqsa mosque in Jerusalem on 21 August, 1969, and it warned Israel not to shell villages in retaliation.

Israel has always pledged to hit back hard in response to any new attacks on its forces in the security

zone, which extends about nine miles into Lebanon. The zone was set up in 1985 to block attacks on Israel after it withdrew most of its forces which invaded Lebanon in 1982.

Security sources said that all the reinforcements Israel poured into the zone last month had been withdrawn on Tuesday. In yesterday's retaliatory raid, eight Israeli planes bombed two positions east of the town of Baalbek in the Bekaa Valley and a third position near the village of Jantia, about 30 miles to the south of Baalbek.

Ambulances rushed to the three Hezbollah positions but returned empty as there were no casualties, security sources in Lebanon said. They said Hezbollah anti-aircraft batteries at the positions had recently been pulled out. The positions were abandoned but had sandbags still in place to act as decoys for Israeli raids.

Iraqis fire missiles at American warplanes

BY IAN BRODIE IN WASHINGTON
AND MICHAEL EVANS, DEFENCE CORRESPONDENT

IRAQ fired missiles at American aircraft yesterday for the first time since the Gulf War, provoking an immediate counter-attack.

The Iraqis took on the American aircraft by firing surface-to-air missiles. Iraq has only looked on to American aircraft with ground radar during previous clashes since the war.

The Americans responded with cluster bombs and laser-guided weapons that destroyed the missile site, Pentagon officials said.

The clash was the fifth this year in the cat-and-mouse game between Iraqi anti-aircraft gunners and the pilots who patrol the no-fly zones enforced by Britain, France and the Americans over northern and southern Iraq.

In yesterday's incident, American pilots were on a routine reconnaissance of the northern zone when they spotted two missiles launched from a surface-to-air battery five to ten miles west of the city of Mosul.

Six American aircraft joined in the counter-attack that destroyed four missile launchers

and the site's radar equipment, Lieutenant-Col Stephanie Hoehne, a Pentagon spokeswoman, said. The American pilots had acted in self-defence in accordance with their rules of engagement. There would have been no need to consult President Clinton.

It was not clear yesterday whether the launching of missiles was a deliberate move by Saddam Hussein, the Iraqi leader, to provoke Mr Clinton or whether it was merely a jumpy or ambitious missile commander. Military sources suggested it was part of a new ploy by Iraq to demonstrate its opposition to the continuing patrols over Iraqi territory, which it regards as an infringement of sovereignty.

In Baghdad, an official Iraqi spokesman said the latest American action had wounded a soldier and a civilian. According to the Iraqi version, the American planes dropped flares that started a fire near an artillery battery.

The state-run Iraqi news agency said aircraft returned about 15 minutes later dropping cluster bombs near civilians and soldiers trying to put out the fires. The agency claimed that the battery opened fire on the aircraft, forcing them to flee. It said that the American aircraft tried twice more to approach another battery but were driven off by anti-aircraft fire. The planes then dropped cluster bombs on a road, the agency said.

The flights by American, British and French aircraft are intended to protect Shi'as in the south and Kurds in the north from attacks by Iraqi forces. Mosul is on the edge of the northern zone, north of the 36th parallel, which was set up in the wake of the Gulf War. The second zone south of the 32nd parallel was established last August.

American jets were also in action last month when the Pentagon admitted that its pilots had mistaken harmless ground radars for more lethal tracking systems.

In a letter to the United Nations, Muhammad Said al-Sahhaf, the Iraqi foreign minister, accused the United States of "practicing a policy of injustice and aggression against Iraq and the Iraqi people".



Risque hit: a poster advertising *Khalnayak*, with Madhuri Dixit, centre, mixing the words of the controversial "blouse" song

India's censors lose battle of the blouse

FROM CHRISTOPHER THOMAS
IN DELHI

■ Indian film-makers are often baffled by the way the censors' scissors work. Sometimes, however, the battle with an over-intrusive bureaucracy can be won

INDIAN film producers, who are in constant battle with government censors, have won a fight to save the lyrics of a slightly risqué song entitled *What's beneath the blouse?* The controversy has turned it into a hit.

An estimated 10 million cassettes of the song are in circulation, after a long battle highlighting the government's capricious attempts to control the nation's most popular and powerful medium.

Not everybody is happy with the outcome. A Delhi lawyer, outraged when he heard his six-year-old daughter singing it, has filed a suit alleging that the lyrics are obscene.

The second line of the song says: "There is a heart beneath my blouse." This answer to the question posed by the title seems to have saved it from the axe. Shakti Samant, chairman of the

censorship board, said: "Taken in the context of the film and the song's second line, we did not find the lyric offensive."

The barriers of official tolerance are constantly being pushed back, if modestly, under pressure from audiences demanding more than the tired old song-and-dance formula. Indian cinema has become a vehicle for social commentary, tackling issues like political corruption, dowry and women's rights. It makes the government jittery.

A measure of patience has crept in, too. Gyrating women with uncovered legs are routine fare, much to the outrage of traditionalists who remember that not many years ago a

bare ankle was shocking. A number of recent films have hinted at, and even portrayed, young love, a daring subject in a country where most young filmgoers are expected to have marriages arranged for them.

A popular theme is love between a rich heroine and a poor hero — improbable in this class-obsessed society. The girl has even been known to run away from home to live with her man.

This portrayal of women as independent and strong-minded is an increasing, if small, trend: however, women are still usually portrayed as submissive. Rape scenes often depict graphic violence, which do

not seem to trouble the censors. The decline of the Indian film industry has been stemmed by the new liberalism, and cinemas are again doing moderately good business after several years of decline.

The average output is 800 films a year, producing a revenue of around £150 million. More than a million people are employed in the industry.

What's beneath the blouse? is an innocent song to a Western ear, and the controversy has also not pleased many Indians. In the film, *Khalnayak*, the lyrics are mimed by Madhuri Dixit, song of the blouse one of the country's most glamorous stars. "I don't know what all the fuss is about," she said.

Another line that upset some censors was: "What's below the chunkey?" (a fine cloth draped over the shoulders and breasts). The film is in its second week of showing after being

approved by the censors, and audiences are flocking in to watch it. It stars Sanjay Dutt, the current heartthrob.

The government controls radio and television, and the press is in the hands of the elite," says Anil Saari, who has written about the film industry for more than 20 years. "The cinema is the medium of millions of people who regard themselves as the have-nots — people who have no hope of social mobility no matter how hard they work. It tends to be anti-establishment, reflecting their feelings."

The inconsistency of film censorship might be partly explained by the widely-held belief that censors can be bribed. Certainly, they are prone to political pressure.

Bal Thackeray, leader of the Bombay-based Shiv Sena, an extremist Hindu group, is suspected of being allowed to censor films produced by "Bollywood", the name given to the Bombay film industry.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Havana hit by protests amid new shortages

Miami: Public protests are breaking out for the first time on the streets of the Cuban capital, Havana, as the latest sign of discontent with worsening food and energy shortages (David Adams writes).

Sources in Cuba have reported numerous acts of anti-government protest, including stone-throwing against police cars, smashing of state-run shop windows, and graffiti on walls. Last Friday a group of demonstrators clashed with security forces in the Santa Suarez suburb after leaflets were distributed calling for a march to protest political and economic conditions. Last week a mob in the eastern town of San Cristobal reportedly set fire to the local Communist Party offices in protest broken up by interior ministry police.

Due to poor communications, information remains sketchy about both incidents, but sources in Cuba, including illegal dissident groups and foreign diplomats, say a pattern of protest is developing with serious implications for the government.

President Castro has begun to loosen communist economic policies to offset the loss of Soviet economic aid, including new legislation introduced allowing Cubans to possess American dollars.

Korean claim

Seoul: South Korea has claimed compensation from Russia for the shooting down of a Korean Air Lines plane by a Soviet fighter near the Russian island of Sakhalin on August 31, 1983. All 269 people on KAL 007 died. (Reuters)

Shaikh's offer

New York: Shaikh Omar Abdel Rahman, the Muslim cleric whose followers have been implicated in terrorism, said he was prepared to end his battle against deportation if the US government allows him to go to Afghanistan.

Turkey defian

Istanbul: Turkey has angered Switzerland by rejecting a request to lift the diplomatic immunity of its ambassador to Bern. The Swiss want to question Kaya Toperi over a shot fired from within the embassy which killed a Kurdish demonstrator in June.

Tourism guard

Mombasa: Kenya is to set up a tourism police force within a year to maintain security at national game parks and beaches. Katana Ngala, the tourism and wildlife minister, said. Two senior officers have been under study with the tourism force in Egypt. (AP)

Law repealed

Delhi: India's supreme court has overturned an 80-year-old law empowering judges to jail anyone suspected of being insane. The ruling could affect thousands of people in Indian prisons who have committed no crime. (AP)

Jackson banned

Seoul: South Korea's ministry of culture has ruled that Michael Jackson, the pop star, may not perform in Seoul because of the potential negative effects on Korean society. The ministry must approve any foreign cultural events. (AP)

Paternal role

New York: The actor Anthony Quinn, 78, has fathered a child by a woman other than his wife of 29 years, the *New York Post* announced. The girl, Isabella, was born in July. Her mother was identified only as Kathy, of Italian-Yugoslav descent.

Clintons pay own way in White House decoration

FROM IAN BRODIE IN WASHINGTON

BILL and Hillary Clinton promised to cut costs when they came to Washington, but they just cannot get their home decorating bills under control. Officials admitted yesterday that estimates for refurbishing the private quarters of the White House have swelled by about 60 per cent since March.

The latest figure is \$400,000 (£270,000) up from \$250,000. It could be a profound political embarrassment, except that the Clintons are refusing to dip into the public purse to redecorate what they hope will be their home for eight years.

Indeed, they have turned down a modest redecoration allowance of \$50,000 from Congress and are raising all the money from private donations. The refurbishing had been going ahead with no public announcement under the supervision of Mrs Clinton and Kaki Hockersmith, an old friend and interior decorator from Little Rock, Arkansas, where she decorated the governor's mansion while the Clintons were tenants.

The White House work became public knowledge only through the suicide of



Hillary Clinton: will not dip into public purse

Vincent Foster, another Arkansas friend and Mr Clinton's deputy legal counsel. In the despairing note found in Mr Foster's briefcase after his death he wrote cryptically: "The Usher's Office plotted to have excessive costs incurred, taking advantage of Kaki and HRC — Mrs Clinton's initials."

The Usher's Office oversees all bills relating to household expenses and Mr Foster was

anticipating that he would have to approve the steadily escalating costs. Mrs Clinton said she has no reason to believe the comment in Mr Foster's note was accurate and there must have been a "miscommunication" between him and the Usher's Office.

There is, however, no intention to throw that much light on the project even now. Officials said they would not release a list of donors until after the work was complete and only then if the beneficiaries did not mind.

The rooms being redecorated are not the ground floor rooms open to the public who tramp through the White House at the rate of 10,000 a day during the summer. Rather, they are the family quarters on the first, second and third floors, including the private but still official rooms where the Clintons entertain visiting dignitaries, but which are not open to the public.

One such room is the president's Oval Office where voluminous gold silk curtains, designed by Ms Hockersmith, were installed on Inauguration Day last January.

Trade pact job goes to lawyer

FROM WOLFGANG MÜNCHAU
IN WASHINGTON

PRESIDENT Clinton yesterday put William Daley, a prominent Chicago lawyer, in charge of pushing an unpopular trade treaty with Mexico through a reluctant Congress. In a desperate attempt to salvage the North American Free Trade Agreement (Nafta), the president announced the appointment of Mr Daley, 44, a man with good links to the trade unions, as his "Nafta tsar".

Yesterday Mr Clinton was on his way to his holiday destination in Martha's Vineyard off the coast of Massachusetts, where he is supposed to relax from his problems for the next 11 days, his first holiday in four years.

The appointment of Mr Daley was seen as a shrewd move by Mr Clinton, aimed at winning over moderates with the US labour movement, which so far has been united in opposition to the treaty. A spokesman for America's trade union umbrella organisation insisted, however, that the appointment will not change its opposition to the treaty.

Miners 'behead' children during Amazon attack

FROM GABRIELLA GAMINI
IN BUENOS AIRES

HELICOPTERS are scouring a remote corner of the Amazon jungle for survivors of a massacre of at least 19 Indians, reported to Brazilian authorities by indigenous organisations. They claim that the Yanomami tribe was attacked by a gang of gold miners who allegedly beheaded several children when they invaded a village.

Brazilian authorities said helicopter patrols had been sent out to investigate the massacre in Roraima state, a stretch of dense jungle on the border with Venezuela. Details of what happened on Wednesday are unclear since reports have come from organisations working with indigenous groups in remote areas, which said some frightened members of the Yanomami tribe managed to escape. Yanomami number about 10,000 and are the largest group of forest Indians who survive in Latin America.

The Indians who said they fled the massacre reached a research centre belonging to Brazil's largest indigenous organisation, Funai, in



Surucucu, a northeastern area of the Amazon. They reported that more than 19 members of the tribe, including ten children, had been murdered by miners who invaded their lands in search of gold.

Those who escaped said the children were beheaded, a Funai spokesman said. "They said that angry men wielding machetes and guns invaded their village in the middle of the day and just began a mass killing."

Indigenous organisations are demanding intervention from the armed forces to keep gold prospectors off land that the government conceded to indigenous tribes. The Brazilian government passed a law in 1990 to defend Indian rights and began operations to remove the miners. It claims that of the original 30,000 miners only 600 remain. However, much of the Amazon jungle where the tribes live are remote and inaccessible and gangs of miners have flouted the law.

سكندرية

seven

which extends about nine miles into Lebanon. The zone was set up in 1985 to block attacks from the south after it withdrew most of its forces from Lebanon.

Security sources said that all the movements Israel poured into the zone last month had been drawn on Tuesday. In a retaliatory raid, eight Israeli soldiers were killed and 100 others wounded. The zone is about 30 miles long and 10 miles wide. It is a buffer zone between Israel and Lebanon.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Havana hit by protests amid new shortages

Liam: Public protests are taking out for the first time the streets of the Cuban capital, Havana, as the city is hit by a new wave of food and energy shortages (David Adams writes). Sources in Cuba have reported numerous acts of violence against the government, including the throwing of stones and the smashing of windows and doors. Last Friday, a group of protesters clashed with police in the city centre. The protests are seen as a sign of growing discontent with the government's economic policies.

ocean claim

South Korea has claimed a 100-mile-wide zone in the Yellow Sea, which it says is part of its territorial waters. The claim is based on a 19th-century treaty and is seen as a challenge to China's claims in the area.

laikh's offer

A Russian official has offered to mediate between the warring sides in the Balkans. The offer is seen as a sign of growing Russian interest in the region and as a potential avenue for peace talks.

urkey defiant

Turkey has refused to accept the UN plan for a ceasefire in the Balkans. The country's government says that the plan does not adequately protect its interests and that it will continue to support its allies in the region.

urism guard

India has increased its security measures in the wake of recent terrorist attacks. The government has ordered a strict curfew in several cities and has deployed large numbers of troops to maintain order.

w repeated

The United Nations has repeated its call for a ceasefire in the Balkans. The organization's Secretary-General has urged the warring sides to return to the negotiating table and to seek a peaceful resolution to the conflict.

kson banned

A British television channel has banned a program that was seen as an attack on the country's monarchy. The channel's executives say that the program was inflammatory and that it did not meet the standards of impartiality required for broadcasting.

ernal role

The United Nations has played a key role in the peace process in the Balkans. The organization has provided a framework for negotiations and has helped to bring the warring sides to the negotiating table.

UN convoy delivers medical supplies to shattered Mostar

FROM RICHARD BEESTON IN MOSTAR

A UNITED Nations aid convoy reached Mostar yesterday for the first time in two months but could not enter its sealed-off Muslim quarter.

Six armoured cars delivered medicine to the main hospital in the Croat-held part of this once proud Ottoman city, renowned in Bosnia-Herzegovina as much for its architectural integration. But in only three months, it has been transformed into a ghost town inhabited by only the old, the young or those in uniform.

In otherwise deserted streets, small clusters of people carrying plastic containers queued yesterday at standpipes and springs, oblivious to the constant crackle of sniper fire and exploding mortars a few hundred feet away.

Mostar, the country's fifth largest city which once boasted a thriving population of 130,000, has in the space of 16 months turned on itself twice, first in the war between Serbs against an alliance of Croats and Muslims, and then in May in a new bout of fratricidal violence between the erstwhile allies who now trade shots across the Beirut-style front line.

Although Mostar used to boast more mixed marriages

■ After two months of effort, aid has reached the ruined city. "Ethnic cleansing" is almost complete, but some residents claim the old spirit of tolerance still flickers

than anywhere in the country, the process of "ethnic cleansing" is nearly complete. Muslim inhabitants of the Croat western half are systematically harassed, arrested and evicted from one apartment block after another.

"Thousands of Muslims have been forced out during the cleansing," said a foreign aid worker, who estimated that 10,000 Muslim men were currently being held at three Croat detention centres. "The detainees are badly fed, poorly treated and routinely taken to the front line where they are forced to fill sandbags and dig trenches under sniper fire," said another foreign worker. "Many have died."

Of equal concern is the fate of 35,000 Muslims trapped on the eastern side of the city. With the prolonged ban on UN relief convoys, food and medicine have reportedly all but run out.

Those residents brave or unlucky enough to remain in Mostar insist that in spite of the worst excesses of the inter-communal war, at times in-

flamed by both Croats and Muslims from outside the area, the old city's spirit of tolerance still flickers.

Vinko Ivanovic, a surveyor, accosted foreign reporters visiting his city eager to explain how the damaged structure of co-existence still survives. "At least 90 per cent of my best friends are Muslims living in my building," he said. However, on inspection most of his Muslim neighbours had already fled the city for western Europe, and the elderly residents who did stay were too nervous to speak to reporters.

Perhaps the younger generation have adjusted better to the realities of Mostar's social disintegration. Sanja, a Croat high school student at the only cafe left open in the city, said her best friend was a Muslim and pointed to a necklace with a gold letter E on the end of it. "It stands for Edina, my best friend from school," said the girl. "But she left this month for Norway with her parents. She will never come back. The soldiers have already taken her apartment."



Holding tight: Hanifa Becirevic, 73, comforting Amir Blazevic, three, at the refugee centre in Dewsbury, West Yorkshire. They are among the refugee families from Bosnia being helped by the

region's housing associations following the state-backed Housing Corporation's call to help resettle victims of the Balkans conflict. European states have varied in their response to the refugee crisis. Britain has accepted 675 people

under a scheme to take in 1,000 refugee heads of family, mostly former interment camp prisoners. In addition, 7,000 people are seeking asylum and 20 hospital cases have been accepted. Germany has accepted 350,000 refugees.

Bosnia sets conditions for further peace talks

FROM ADAM LEBOR IN GENEVA

THE fourth day of the Geneva peace talks appeared deadlocked yesterday as President Izetbegovic of Bosnia said he did not expect a final agreement soon. "I am not optimistic but our demands are very reasonable," he said.

In a written statement, the Bosnian government issued eight conditions for the continuation of negotiations and achieving an agreement. They included that Serbs and Croats give up all claims to municipalities with a Muslim majority, that the siege of Sarajevo be lifted and Mostar be proclaimed a security zone. The Bosnian government also called for Croatia to desist immediately from "the persecution of Muslim refugees" and said the Bosnian minority in the Sandjak area of Serbia should have the same status as Serbs in Croatia.

The talks between the Bosnian government, Croats and Serbs were also attended by Presidents Tudjman of Croatia, Milosevic of Serbia and Bulatovic of Montenegro. They focused on the corridor linking Serbia and Serb-controlled Bosnia, the northeast enclave of Bihac and the ongoing fighting in central Bosnia.

"The atmosphere in the talks is serious," said spokesman John Mills, spokesman for the peace mediators.

Second British brigadier gets Yugoslavia post

FROM JAMES BONE IN NEW YORK

A SECOND British brigadier is to fill a senior post in the United Nations Protection Force in the former Yugoslavia despite the protests caused by Brigadier Vane Hayes, the chief of staff of the UN contingent in Bosnia.

UN sources say Brigadier Gordon Ferguson will become chief of staff of UN forces throughout the former Yugoslavia at the end of the month because the United States turned down the post.

Brigadier Ferguson will replace Brigadier-General Jean Lecallard, of France, who is being replaced because France now holds the overall command of Unprofor with General Jean Cot.

Brigadier Ferguson will become the number three of the overall Unprofor command in Zagreb, under General Cot and his Canadian deputy. But

the brigadier is outanked by the Unprofor commander in Bosnia, Lieutenant-General Francis Briquemont, of Belgium.

Brigadier Hayes and General Briquemont provoked the ire of the United States by publicly questioning Nato's agreed policy of threatening air strikes on the Bosnian Serbs.

Despite a furious US protest and new instructions from UN headquarters not to speak out against agreed policy, General Briquemont repeated his earlier misgivings about possible air strikes in a Belgian radio interview recorded on Wednesday night and broadcast yesterday.

"When I see the situation of total confusion here in Bosnia, and the dispersal of my troops, this sort of attack or air war does not seem to me to be advisable at all to resolve the problems here," he said.

Asked whether he was opposed to a Nato air strike in any circumstances, General Briquemont said he felt responsible for all military action that could be undertaken. "I am not a Nato general here," he said. "I am a UN general, and I think that nothing, as long as I am here in Bosnia, will be decided without my agreement."

Madeline Albright, the US ambassador at the United Nations, met Belgium's United Nations ambassador yesterday to protest about Brigadier Hayes's remarks. She called his latest statement "out of line".



Hayes: provoked anger from White House

Sarajevo 'needs two more battalions'

BY MICHAEL EVANS, DEFENCE CORRESPONDENT

POLICING Sarajevo after the Bosnian capital has been handed over to the United Nations to administer could involve an extra two battalions or up to 1,500 soldiers, according to military experts yesterday.

There are no specific contingency plans for sending UN troops to patrol a demilitarised Sarajevo, the latest proposal at the Geneva peace talks that has received tentative agreement by the three warring factions.

However, Nato has carried out detailed contingency work for implementing the original Vance-Owen peace plan for all Bosnia, which envisaged the deployment of up to 75,000 troops to monitor the proposed ten semi-autonomous provinces.

Although this plan has been dropped, the Nato contingencies could be reworked to take account of the new proposal which is to divide Bosnia into three separate ethnic states.

Yesterday Lord Owen, the peace negotiator, admitted that "one of the things that killed the original Vance-Owen peace plan in May was

that the Western countries looked at the peace-keeping commitment and backed off". However, speaking on BBC radio, Lord Owen said: "I think it would be absolutely scandalous if we cannot raise an effective implementation force for an overall settlement. We need that implementation force. It's really crucial."

Michael Clarke, executive director of the Centre for Defence Studies at King's College, London, said Sarajevo was only the size of Leicester and did not have a "hinterland of suburbs".

"It should be possible, therefore, for the city to be patrolled without needing to send a huge force," he said.

There are about 2,000 UN protection force (Unprofor) troops in Sarajevo, and a further 200 UN military observers, civil police and other civilian staff.

Mr Clarke estimated that another two infantry battalions would be needed to carry out the daily patrols of the city. "You would also need to have a quick reaction unit, ready to intervene if there was any trouble," he said.

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Bianca arouses Mole's libido

CONTINUING SUE TOWNSEND'S COMIC TALE

Adrian Mole meets a girl who says she gets bored in the evenings — but what should he do about it? Meanwhile, the unpublished novelist is moved to resume work on his epic poem

Sunday March 17th
Had an interesting talk about the Russian elections with the girl in the local newsagent's this morning. Then, as she handed me my *Sunday Times*, she remarked (joking, I presume), "It's very heavy. Would you like me to help you carry it home?"

"No," I jocularly replied. "I think I can just about manage." Though, as I took it, I pretended to buckle under its weight. How we laughed.

She is quite pleasant-looking in a sort of unassuming sort of way. 6.00pm. On rereading the above, I think I have been unfair to the girl in the newsagent's. A gingham nylon overall is not the most flattering of garments. And I didn't see her legs, as they were behind the counter at all times.

Monday March 18th
Called in at the newsagent's for a packet of Polos on the way to work. The girl joked that I was paying for fresh air, ie the hole! This hadn't occurred to me before, so I handed the Polos back to her and said, "Okay, I'll have Trebor Mints instead."

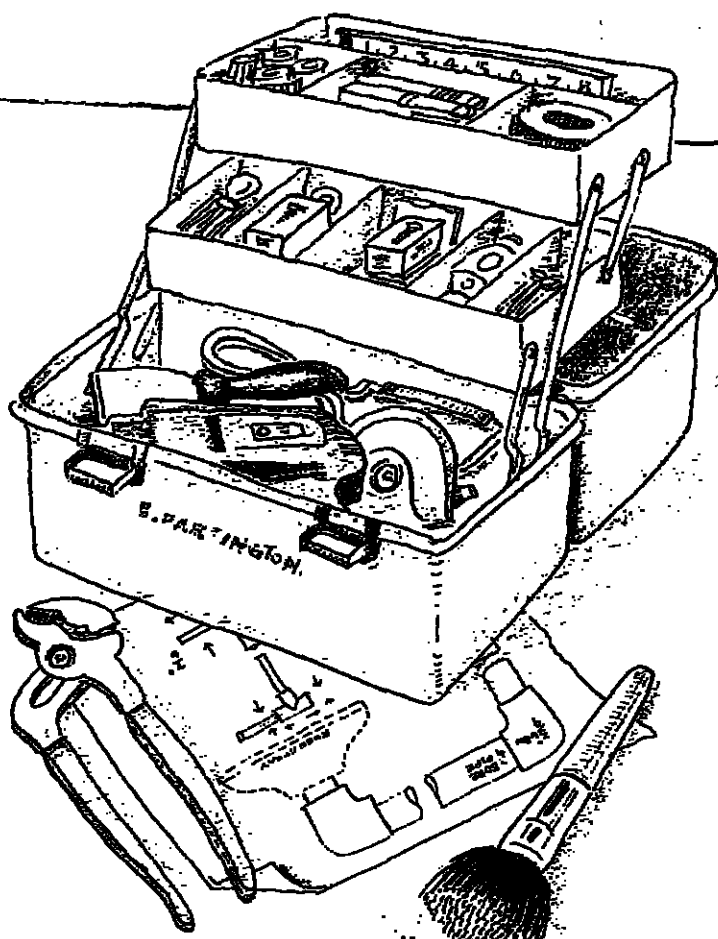
Again, we laughed uproariously. She has certainly got a good sense of humour. Legs still behind the counter.

Wednesday March 20th
How do I get the legs out from behind the counter?

Thursday March 21st
Her name is Bianca. A strange name for someone working in a newsagent's. They are usually called Joyce. I saw her carrying boxes of crisps from a delivery lorry to the shop. Legs OK, ankles a bit bony, so, on a scale of one to ten, only five.

Wednesday May 8th
Bianca there yet again, tying the laces on her Docs. She told me that she gets bored in the evenings — she hasn't got that many friends in Oxford. She misses the cinema especially, but she is fed up with going on her own. She has seen *Sea of Love* eleven times. I haven't seen it once. Personally, I can't stand the man. I told her that I too haven't seen a film in ages. When she left me and went into the newsagent's, she looked irritable. Premenstrual, probably.

Friday May 17th
Bianca came round with the newspaper bill tonight. I answered the door and would have invited her in, but I didn't want her to think that sexual intercourse was on my mind — though, of course, it was. It's never off my mind. She had obviously gone to some trouble with her clothes, for a change. She was wearing tight denim jeans, high-heeled ankle boots and a white shirt which was tucked into a brown leather belt. She had recently washed her hair. I could smell



Wash 'n' Go — the shampoo I use. It was on the tip of my tongue to ask her if she would come in for coffee, but something held me back. She didn't seem to want to move off the doorstep — she kept talking about how fed up she was with having nothing to do in the evening. I had to stand in a cold wind, wearing only a shirt and trousers. This could result in a severe chill. I must check my temperature over the next few days.

Thursday June 20th
Bianca came round tonight to borrow a cup of Basmati rice. She is a nicely spoken girl, with an extensive vocabulary. I asked her why she was serving in a newsagent's. She said, "There are no jobs for qualified engineers."

I was totally gobsmacked to learn that Bianca has an upper second degree in Hydraulic Engineering — from Edinburgh. Before she left with the rice, I asked her to mend the leaking shower in my room. She said she would be pleased to come round tomorrow night and see to it for me. She asked if she should bring a bottle of wine with her. I said there was no need. She looked disappointed. I sincerely hope she is not an alcoholic or a heavy drinker who needs a "nip" before she can do a job of work.

I am making good progress on the novel. I took out my epic poem *The Restless Tadpole* tonight. It is amazingly good, but I can't spare the time to finish it. The novel has to come first. There is no money in poetry. Our Poet Laureate, Ted Hughes, has been wearing the same jacket in his photograph for the past twenty years.

Friday June 21st
Bianca came round with tool box, but sans wine. She hung about after she'd fixed the shower and talked about how lonely she is and how she longs to have a regular boy friend. She asked me if I

have a regular girl friend. I replied in the negative. I sat in the armchair under the window and she lay on my bed in what an old-fashioned kind of man could have interpreted as a provocative pose.

Women are a complete mystery to me. One minute they are flapping their eyelashes, the next they are calling you a sexist pig.

While I tried to work it out, a silence fell between us, so I started to talk about the revisions I am making to my book. After about twenty minutes, she fell into a deep sleep. It was a most awkward situation to be in.

When Bianca woke up she looked like a sad child. I didn't put my arms round her but before I could she had grabbed her tool box and run down the stairs without saying goodnight.

Saturday June 22nd
Had a most satisfactory shower this morning. The force of the water has improved considerably.

Sunday June 23rd
5.00pm. Saw Bianca walking towards me as I was returning from my perambulations around the Outer Ring Road this afternoon. She was wearing shorts and a T-shirt; her legs, apart from the ankles, looked superb. I hurried towards her. To my astonishment, she crossed over the road and ignored me.

It's a good job I didn't join her on the bed the other night. I could be in prison now, on a sexual assault charge. The next time I go to the library I will try to find a book that explains to the intelligent layman how women's brains work.

ON MONDAY: Mole is accused of fathering Sharon Bott's baby

Adrian Mole: *The Wilderness Years* will be published by Methuen London on August 31 (£8.99).

© Sue Townsend

R.W. Johnson talks to the novelist and Afrikaner dissident, André Brink, about his past and his country's future

'The Cape brings out the Calvinist in me. Somehow, I feel I'll have to pay for this'

Etienne Barbier, the anti-hero of André Brink's tenth novel, *On the Contrary*, sets off into the wild interior of the Cape in 1739 on a journey which leads to his growing sympathy with the Dutch colonists, to his mutiny against the colonial authorities and his execution.

Barbier, who is based on a real character, represents white South Africa, a figure not without pathos — a rogue, but likeable — blundering around in a land he never fully understands, a determined and resourceful survivor in whose death something worthwhile also dies.

"There is occasion of a journey," muses Barbier, "to look past beginning and beyond end." The words could apply to Brink, a writer very conscious that both he and his country have reached points of difficult, perhaps impossible transition. Meeting him in his lovely Cape house, filled with exquisite pictures, antiques and statuary, before repairing to his university study, he sounds distinctly unsettled.

"The situation at the moment is so awful, and although until now I always retained glimmers of optimism, since Chris Hani's death, the extent of the divisions within South Africa, and the distrust and venom and polarisation have all escalated to a point where I am really very close to despair."

'Afrikaners think they are being driven out of their own country'

For the first time I have to start thinking of getting out."

Born into an intensely conservative Afrikaner nationalist family — his father was an itinerant magistrate and member of the secret Broederbond — Brink spent his youth exclusively in little Afrikaner villages on the platteland, mainly in the burning aridity of the northern Cape. Then to university at Potchefstroom, a campus famous even among Afrikaners for its claustrophobic conservatism, where he struck up a friendship with a young law student called F.W. de Klerk. The two of them joined the Ruiterswag (the junior Broederbond) together on the same day.

So what, I wondered, had radicalised the young nationalist? How had he come to write novels such as *Looking on Darkness*, about a coloured actor confronting apartheid, or *An Act of Terror*, a thriller



Brink close to despair about the increasing violence, and contemplating for the first time the possibility of leaving

failure hardly matters. The glimpse one got of the possibilities of social renewal was so remarkable, it fires me still."

But, however exhilarating, he discovered he had to go home. As a writer what he had to draw on was precisely his Afrikaner roots. All his novels have their genesis in the sharp bright light of the South African conundrum, a world shot through with moral crisis and the dilemma of the individual faced with situations he can neither tolerate nor change.

The ghost of Camus stalks them all. Brink has remained continuously fascinated by the existential loneliness of the individual. He feels he has been exploring the fact that while some of that loneliness and isolation is man-made — like apartheid — and can be overcome, there are deeper forms of separation which can never be bridged. As he talks about the necessity and difficulty of solitude, it is easy to imagine him as small boy in the vastness of the northern Cape, a world of rocks and stones and bush, of staggering sunsets and stunning heat.

On his return he was impatient with the old restrictions, and began to take a more overtly political line, to mix more with blacks and, when abroad, to cultivate links with the African National Congress. He became a friend of Alan Paton and when the Communist leader, Bram Fischer, died, Brink was asked to deliver a funeral oration.

In 1974 he received a stunning blow. The Afrikaners version of his new novel, *Looking on Darkness*, was banned, an event he returns to again and again in conversation. To be cut off from his Afrikaners readers came as a terrible shock. Although the ban brought him fame abroad.

Not surprisingly, he became a target for the security police: there were the usual raids, confiscation of typewriters, notes and manuscripts, anonymous phone threats to kill his family and burn his house down. And when appointed to a chair at the academic citadel of Afrikanerdom, Stellenbosch University, prime minister Vorster had it cancelled.

On February 2, 1990 President de Klerk made his historic speech announcing the end of apartheid and the release of Nelson Mandela; the promising "new South Africa" was born. Brink wrote to congratulate his old student friend, but pointed out that he would know there had been a change when his phone ceased to be tapped and his mail opened. (It has).

He will vote for the ANC next year, he says, but he will never join it or any other party. "I need that freedom and distance to be able to attack the ANC as much as I

attacked the previous government, if I think it's necessary. And unfortunately there are signs that it is becoming necessary. I simply cannot go along with the sounds they are making about directing and controlling culture."

Like many radicals, he found it easier to support the ANC as an abstract ideal than as the wars-and-all political party it is has become. He has repeatedly sought reassurances from friends in the ANC leadership about the movement's instinctive tendency towards censorship. "They keep giving me assurances that these things won't happen — but they keep on happening," he says. "Sadly, he feels that even Mandela has failed to fill the leadership vacuum in the country."

He regrets also that the writer's role is greatly reduced. The adventure and excitement of opposition have gone and the sacred causes are in the hands of party politicians. Now, he feels, is a time for writers to realise that in their passionate opposition to apartheid, some things were inevitably over-simplified and others neglected. He has developed a new sympathy for the Afrikaner right.

"Suddenly they feel they're being driven out of their own country. They're threatened in such a way that they're driven

to madness. There is something deeply melancholy, even touching, about a man like Eugene Terreblanche."

Similarly, he is well aware that the euphoric pictures of exiles returning to airport bouquets has its other side — the broken marriages, the unbridgeable generation gap with the children raised abroad, and the uncomfortable realisation that they will have to send those children to private schools rather than subject them to the chaos of township education. "There is such a richness to the scene here and at last I feel I can afford to indulge that richness."

For all his worries about the future, it will clearly take a lot to uproot André Brink. France is virtually a second home (typically two days before we met, he had been briefing Michel Rocard on South African affairs over a private dinner), but he talked with enthusiasm of his work at the University of Cape Town where he spends six months of the year. He gazed out of his window at the Bay of Good Hope with unalloyed pleasure. "You know," he said, "I love the Cape in an almost shameless way. I love it so much that it brings out the Calvinist in me and makes me feel that somehow I'll have to pay for this."

On the *Contrary* by André Brink is published by Secker & Warburg on August 31, price £14.99.

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هكذا في الاصل

ry's future

Flawed: Bobby Fischer's life is held up as a warning

● The Times World Chess Championship, between Garry Kasparov and Nigel Short, begins at the Savoy Theatre, London, on September 7. Tickets from First Call (071-497 9977).

Knight vision: Sir Bernard is still exercising his mind on the mysteries of the universe and the decline in our national game. "It has been ruined by money," he says.

Sir Bernard amiably consented to have his picture taken for the millionth time against the monumental backdrop of the Big Dish (shyly declining the photographer's suggestion that he don an umpirish-looking hat), and screwed his eyes up at the starless afternoon sky in the manner of a man pondering eternal questions. Knowledge being finite and ignorance being infinite, would Atherton make a century? And what would Hammond have done to the Australian bowling?

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TRIDENT'S FUTURE

Now targetless, but targeted against future uncertainty

The largest construction project in Europe after the Channel tunnel opened yesterday. It has taken eight years to build, cost £1.7 billion and has kept 4,000 construction workers in jobs. To many, the jobs created will appear the only obvious value of the Faslane base, future home to four Trident II nuclear submarines. The Channel tunnel symbolises the future: Trident is the child of the Cold War. The defence secretary, Malcolm Rifkind, found himself yesterday having to explain why Britain's independent nuclear deterrent is not a "white elephant".

Critics contend that Britain is spending £10 billion on a deterrent without being able to say who it will deter, who would be its target and whether it makes a plausible addition to Britain's national security or the stability of Europe. Trident was commissioned to reinforce Nato's response to an identifiable Soviet threat and to provide Britain with ultimate insurance should America ever "decouple" from Europe. Critics suggest that Trident is now as obsolete as Neptune himself and that the main reason for keeping it, other than as a post-imperial symbol, is that since most of the capital has been spent or is firmly committed, it is simply too late to cancel the programme.

In making the case for retaining Trident in a post-Cold War world, ministers will have to do better than the pat, though true, statement that even if Russia and America implement all the nuclear cutbacks envisaged in the still unratified Start I and Start II treaties, Moscow will still have 3,000 strategic warheads in 10 years' time, compared with Britain's 512. The fact remains that when the two super-powers have agreed to cut their strategic nuclear arsenals to a third of pre-Start levels, and when Nato declares that Russia is not seen as a hostile power, Britain is increasing its nuclear stockpile by some 150 per cent. British policy is to maintain only a "minimum" deterrent.

Given the priority of combating nuclear weapons proliferation, this apparent bucking of the trend to nuclear arms reduction requires careful elucidation.

The most convincing argument is the old one: Trident is Britain's insurance against nuclear attack. Nuclear powers must be judged on their capability, not their intentions. The consequences of the break-up of the former Soviet Union may be years in the unfolding, but one foreseeable possibility is an increase in the number of heavily nuclear-armed states, in which military ambitions cannot be said to have been securely quenched. Britain may well reduce the number of warheads it deploys, but an establishment of four submarines, armed with D-5s, remains a prudent minimum.

A secondary argument is that Britain must also guard against missile attacks by rogue states which acquire nonconventional weapons — chemical and biological as well as nuclear — and the means to deliver them. There are over 20 states already with ballistic missile capability, some of them within range of Britain. Without Trident, the deployment of British forces on conventional operations might pose unacceptable risks. It must, however, be recognised that it is near-impossible that Britain would launch a ballistic nuclear missile against Libya, say, or Iran: above all, independently.

The priority here must be to make the use of weapons of mass destruction by rogue states so certainly suicidal that their possession would be valueless. America's global policing role remains, in this context, indispensable. But there is room for doubt both as to America's continued willingness to play that role, and as to the future of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty itself — above all if North Korea acquires a nuclear weapons and triggers a nuclear arms in Asia. The case for Trident, targetless now but targeted against uncertainty, persists.

PERVERSY AND PREJUDICE

The government's new policy on Muslim schools is an error

The education department's refusal to grant voluntary-aided status to a Muslim primary school is difficult to justify. When an application by the Islamia school in Brent was turned down in May 1990 on the basis that there were already 4,000 empty primary places in schools nearby, the government was ordered to reconsider by a high court judge, Mr Justice Macpherson, who said that the rejection was manifestly unfair. In the face of this the education minister, Baroness Blatch, has simply reiterated the department's original argument: this school cannot receive government funding because it is demographically unnecessary.

The department of education is being either perversely obtuse or explicitly prejudiced. The Islamia has only 180 places, for which there is a waiting-list of 1,000 names to pay fees of £1.00 per year. Whatever the take-up of primary places in Brent, this school is oversubscribed, presumably because it provides an educational service that many parents in the area want. Thus, the ministry's decision contradicts the most fundamental premise of Conservative education philosophy: that parents should be offered as much choice as possible within a school system committed to diversity.

When the secretary of state, John Patten, visited the Islamia school last June, he described himself as being "deeply impressed". Its staff follow the mainstream national curriculum with a particular emphasis on the basic skills of literacy and numeracy. In addition, they offer five hours per week of traditional Islamic teaching in Arabic and the study of the Koran. The time devoted to

religious instruction does not exceed what would be expected in most Christian or Jewish voluntary-aided schools, and the content of that teaching is not fundamentalist.

There are over 4,000 denominational voluntary-aided schools receiving funds directly from the government for most of their costs. The Islamia would have been the first to be run by a faith not of the Judeo-Christian tradition. The Islamic community in Britain sees the recognition of its right to religious education as being a major test of acceptance by the country. Unsurprisingly, Muslims find it difficult to understand why the specialised needs of their faith should not have equal standing with those of orthodox Jews or Roman Catholics.

Ministers are very unwise if they assume that Islamic militancy will be fuelled more by separate Muslim schooling than by this kind of insensitive disregard for the feelings of a minority, who already see themselves as discriminated against. With this symbolic action, the government appears to be refusing to acknowledge the religious legitimacy of Islam or the permanent existence of a large Muslim population in this country.

The Salman Rushdie affair and the activities of an extreme Islamic fringe have brought Muslim teaching and institutions under suspicion. But the Islamia school shows every sign of subscribing to the ethical rules and general education policy of this country. It does not preach intolerance. Refusing it voluntary-aided status will help only to persuade moderate Muslims that Britain is truly the racist society which their fanatical brethren allege it to be.

THE ATHENS FOUR

Democracy takes a back seat in Greece

The former King of Greece, Constantine, has sailed in choppy Greek waters this week. In a startling display of official boorishness, his yacht was buzzed by an aircraft plane and tailed by a warship. He stressed that he was on a private visit. This has not stopped a public prosecutor in Salonika from ordering an investigation into whether Constantine has committed treason, incited riots and endangered Greek territorial integrity.

This hysterical official behaviour is not confined to dealings with the high-born. There have been at least six recent examples of the prosecution of Greek citizens or organisations for "anti-national" activities. These stir a dangerous brew of hypernationalism, brought to a boil by events in the "Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia".

The Greek position on the question of what it insists on calling "Skopje" is unyielding. It has thwarted European Community initiatives on the question at every level, so much so that efforts to resolve the crisis had to be shifted to the UN.

Alarmingly, Macedonia has unleashed a swarm of atavistic paranoias and neuroses that have had a profoundly corrosive effect on Greek democracy. Freedom of expression has come under assault through a series of breathtaking criminal prosecutions of persons who have had the temerity to question the adamant "Greek line" on Macedonia. These prosecutions are disturbing because they are anti-democratic, intolerant, in violation of the European Convention on Human Rights, and deeply destructive.

On September 20 a court in Athens will consider the appeal of four citizens of an

anti-nationalist (not anti-national) group sentenced last year for 19 months in prison for "disseminating false information, attempting to incite acts of violence and disturbing friendly relations with another country". They had distributed an earnest pamphlet called "Our Neighbours Are Not Our Enemies: No To Nationalism and War". In June, two Macedonian minority activists were fined and sent to jail for five months, for "spreading false information and instigating conflict among Greek citizens", for telling a magazine that they "felt Macedonian", and claiming that there were a million Macedonians in Greece.

Their claim, while exaggerated, cannot be verified officially. Since 1961, no Greek census has carried details of minorities. This is because successive Greek governments, *à la mode japonaise*, subscribe to a myth of homogeneity. Today, the historical refusal to acknowledge ethnic or cultural plurality has transmogrified into a refusal to accept political dissent in relation to these ethnic or cultural questions. The most bizarre example is that of schoolboy Michael Papadakis, sentenced to a year in prison for handing out leaflets with these resounding words: "Alexander the Great was a war criminal. Macedonia belongs to its people. There are no races, we are all of mixed descent."

These prosecutions have occurred under abhorrent articles in the Greek Penal Code. The Greek government is acting intolerantly and intolerably. Dissent, even from cherished national ideals, has a place in civilised society. Hubris cannot marry democracy, it will only mar it.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

1 Pennington Street, London E1 9XN Telephone 071-782 5000

Labour's policy on economic revival

From Lord Eatwell

Sir, Your leader of August 18, criticising Mr Gordon Brown's statement on economic policy, was long on rhetoric, but it contained only one empirical fact, which happened to be wrong. You attacked Mr Brown's argument that economic performance deteriorated in the 1980s on the erroneous grounds that "Britain's investment performance improved spectacularly during the mid-1980s".

In fact, between 1979 and 1989 (before the impact of recession) the gross capital stock of UK industry, as recorded in the National Income Blue Book, grew by 26 per cent. This compares with capital stock growth of 41 per cent between 1969 and 1979.

In the 1980s, investment in manufacturing, the major tradable sector, was particularly weak, there being an increase in the manufacturing capital stock of only 12 per cent in the entire decade, compared with 31 per cent in the 1970s.

You argue that "the main cause of the unsustainable boom and inflation in 1988 and 1989 was a series of errors in monetary and fiscal policy", but you totally neglect the supply side of the equation. In fact, the growth of demand was not particularly high compared with growth rates sustained by our competitors (a maximum of 4.7 per cent in real terms).

The main reason why that growth was unsustainable and inflationary was the very low level of investment, particularly investment in tradables, in the preceding decade. This was exactly Mr Brown's point, which you have apparently failed to grasp.

The supply-side failures of the 1980s suggest that "profit and enterprise", whilst important, are not enough. Un-

til The Times understands this, its economic arguments will not convince.

Yours sincerely,
JOHN EATWELL
Trinity College, Cambridge
August 18.

From Mr Sydney Shenton

Sir, You are critical and condescending towards the new Labour proposals. May I suggest a less negative approach. Thatcherism produced a lower real GDP per capita, higher unemployment and government deficit, and inequality in real wages. Whilst our present government has, to a great extent fortuitously, entered into a favourable set of circumstances, sustained recovery remains tenuous and fragile.

We therefore need every constructive suggestion on offer, and the recognition of the necessity to correct wrong policies — of which perhaps the most damaging is the persisting belief in the myth of the benefits of the free market. Markets are created and influenced by a whole range of factors, and no other nation has permitted unbridled market forces to wreak the damage we have suffered.

Labour is seeking no more than what most realists wish to see: partnership with industry in encouraging increased essential investment; much greater commitment to research, development and training, without which our long-term relative decline will continue. Adopting confrontational attitudes to constructive economic ideas can only hamper progress.

Yours etc,
SYDNEY SHENTON,
95 The Crescent, Davenport,
Stockport, Cheshire.

Women's health

From Mr Malcolm Whitehead

Sir, Many menopausal women do not request hormone replacement therapy (HRT) simply to protect against the crippling brittle-bone disease, osteoporosis (Germaine Greer's article, "Modern medicine harms women", August 4, letters, August 11). They also take HRT to prevent a host of other serious medical problems which can be caused by declining levels of the hormone oestrogen.

As well as protecting against osteoporosis, which already affects two million people in Britain, HRT can reduce by 50 per cent a woman's risk of heart disease and stroke. These conditions are extremely rare in younger women. After the menopause, however, when a woman's ovaries stop producing oestrogen, they become the two most common causes of death. In Britain in 1990 these two diseases alone were responsible for over 100,000 deaths in women over the age of 50.

Modern medical research into the consequences of oestrogen lack is desperately needed, which is why the Amaran Trust has launched an appeal to raise funds for a national research centre for women's health.

Germaine Greer may have sailed through her menopause with no significant problems, and she may not be a candidate for heart disease, stroke or osteoporosis. Many women, however, are vulnerable to these problems, and without treatment they risk an old age characterised by disability and dependence — in some cases — a premature death.

Yours faithfully,
MALCOLM WHITEHEAD
(Chairman, The Amaran Trust
(Research Centre for Women's Health),
56-60 St John Street, EC1,
August 12.

From Dr Rita Henry-Gutt

Sir, If the needs of women patients are in some respects not being met by male doctors (leading article, "The

unfair sex", August 2) that is not because most male doctors are uncaring. It is because men's and women's bodies and lives are different, and some things can only be understood by direct experience. Women need doctors who are daughters, wives and mothers.

You note that half of today's medical students are women. After qualifying they will find that the changes in organisation of medical work designed to enable them to combine medical practice with family life have been much discussed but not implemented.

Yours faithfully,
RITA HENRY-GUTT,
Mental Health Unit,
Central Middlesex Hospital,
Park Royal, NW10,
August 2.

From Dr Mary Knowles

Sir, Hormonal suppression of ovulation is not dictated by the male-dominated medical profession (article on infertility, August 3) but is a woman's own choice. It is therefore surprising that she does not demand easy availability of a test to prove ovulation occurs before taking oral contraceptives.

This would be a simple way to find one cause of infertility in advance of despairing of its treatment availability in years ahead.

Yours,
MARY KNOWLES,
The Old Bells, Bramley,
Basingstoke, Hampshire.

From Mrs Marjorie Williams

Sir, Why did you allow the headline "The invisible, invincible killer" to be attached to the article on breast cancer on August 2? I have breast cancer and the idea that it is invincible has not helped me one bit.

To start with it is not true — many of us do survive, as your article makes quite clear.

Yours faithfully,
MARJORIE WILLIAMS,
3 Lansdowne Grove,
Devizes, Wiltshire.

Diseased ash trees

From Mrs Nyree M. Ramsbottom

Sir, I have two young (10-12 years old) ash trees on my property, one of which is in excellent health, and the other subject to the kind of defoliation Mr J. P. Duff describes (letter, August 10). Close observation has located the culprit: a small caterpillar which appears in large numbers in early spring, when the first leaves sprout.

By the middle of May the caterpillars have consumed most of the leaves, pupated and departed, one hopes to a less destructive part of their life-cycle. The tree grows a few further leaves

and appears to survive, albeit in an unsightly condition.

The healthy ash tree is well away from the road; the infested specimen is within ten feet of a busy suburban "rat-run". I can only assume that the infestation is of a highly localised nature. I have not seen it in any of the many other ashes in this area, but it may be caused by a "travelling" insect that is traffic-borne and thus confined (at present at least) to roadside specimens.

Yours faithfully,
NYREE M. RAMSBOTTOM,
61 Colston Avenue,
Carshalton, Surrey.

Rising from the ranks

From Major General Julian Thompson (ret)

Sir, President Clinton's definition of General Shalikashvili's rise from "buck" private to chairman of the US Joint Chiefs of Staff as something that could happen "only in America" (report, August 13) is incorrect.

Plenty of senior British Army officers started their careers as private soldiers: for example, Field Marshal Lord Bramall (recently Chief of the Defence Staff) began as a rifleman; General Sir Anthony Farrar-Hockley enlisted as an under-age private soldier in the Gloucestershire Regiment.

Perhaps most remarkable of all, given the age in which he lived, was Field Marshal Sir William ("Wulley") Robertson, joining as an under-age

trooper in 1877, who was promoted to field marshal in 1915. His rise took three years longer than Shalikashvili's elevation to chairman of the Joint Chiefs, but Robertson had spent 11 years in the ranks to Shalikashvili's one as a "buck" private.

A career starting in the ranks ending in a top job in the armed services happens in almost every army in the world; which is not to say that General Shalikashvili does not richly deserve his appointment, as those who served under him recently on Operation "Provide Comfort" in Kurdistan Iraq would gladly testify.

Yours faithfully,
JULIAN THOMPSON,
King's College London,
Department of War Studies,
Strand, WC2.

The Pope's teachings under scrutiny

From Dr Brian Young

Sir, Since Frances Kissling ("Pontifications that fall on deaf ears", August 12) is so concerned by some of the leaked proposals of the papal encyclical *Veritatis Splendor* why does she not, as president of Catholics for a Free Choice, simply follow "the American tradition" of "seeking religious freedom" by leaving the Church?

While many of us agonise over the problem of a papal prohibition of birth control, it is simply too much to jettison Church teachings on such largely unproblematic questions as divorce and abortion purely because they tally with the (horrible phrase) "restrictive reproductive policies of the Reagan-Bush era".

Simple catch-all liberalism of the sort advocated by Ms Kissling is plainly incompatible with anything that is more than merely culturally Catholic. It is, indeed, impossible to see any specifically Catholic aspect to any of Ms Kissling's arguments, which are similar to the pick-and-mix religiosity of so many of our contemporaries outside the Church.

Yours faithfully,
B. W. YOUNG,
Jesus College, Oxford,
August 12.

From Mr Michael Tatham

Sir, Writing from the position of a long-lapsed Catholic, I am sure that your correspondent Mrs Daphne McLeod (August 13) is correct to see the debate about *Veritatis Splendor* as primarily an issue of Church authority.

At the same time it does appear very odd that she should posit the idea that because conscience must always have the last word — even in Catholic circles — this means that conscience is "always innately right", let alone "infallible".

We all know that consciences — and especially other people's — are all too frequently badly informed and quite absurdly mistaken. The burden of uncertainty is an important part of the

problem of attempting to act with some sort of moral responsibility.

Despite the noble words *Veritatis Splendor*, Truth with a capital T is not an issue.

Yours faithfully,
MICHAEL TATHAM,
New Barn, Newton Bromswold,
Northamptonshire,
August 14.

From Mr W. R. E. Allen

Sir, Frances Kissling sees "democratic change as the way to bring our church's teachings into line with the way we live our lives". Really? I thought it was the other way round.

Yours faithfully,
W. R. E. ALLEN,
70 St Columba Road,
Bridlington, Humberside,
August 13.

From Mr Philip Parham

Sir, Peter Hebblethwaite states that Vatican II "considered the role of everyone... except the Pope himself" ("God and my right to conscience", August 6).

The following excerpts are taken from *Lumen Gentium*, which was one of the council's major decrees:

This teaching concerning the institution, the permanence, the nature and import of the sacred primacy of the Roman Pontiff and his infallible teaching office, the sacred synod (i.e. the Council) proposes anew to be believed by all the faithful (no 18). The college or body of bishops has, for all that, no authority united with the Roman Pontiff, Peter's successor, as its head, whose primatial authority, let it be added, over all, whether pastors or faithful, remains in its integrity. For the Roman Pontiff, by reason of his office as Vicar of Christ, namely, as the pastor of the entire Church, has full, supreme and universal power over the whole Church, a power which he can always exercise unimpeded (no 23).

Yours faithfully,
PHILIP PARHAM,
Walters Farm,
Three Leg Cross, East Sussex,
August 9.

Degree courses

From the Executive Pro-Vice-Chancellor of the University of Buckingham

Sir, Dr Randolph Haggerty (letter, August 17) advocates two-year degrees as a way of reducing the student drop-out rate from universities for financial reasons. The University of Buckingham has successfully tried and tested such a system over a period of 18 years. But this is just one measure which could be taken to make the available cash go further.

It is probably not widely appreciated that over the past 30 years the numbers taking degrees have increased from 4 per cent to 28 per cent of all 18-year-olds. It is not necessarily reasonable to expect this increase to be funded as generously as might have been the case in 1963.

Simple measures such as incentives to encourage more students to live at home would eliminate the significant diversion of funds which have gone into building new student residences,

allowing the funds saved to be diverted to the obviously more pressing need of meeting students' other living costs.

Yours faithfully,
P. L. WATSON, Executive
Pro-Vice-Chancellor,
The University of Buckingham,
Buckingham MK18 1EG.

From Mr Edward Armitage

Sir, It is nearly 30 years since I made the suggestion that Dr Haggerty makes that three-year degree courses at universities might with advantage be reduced to two — only for it to be decided by the academic establishment.

Those who rose up against the suggestion then will no doubt be long gone but I am confidently expecting that their heirs will rise to defend their very cushy inheritance.

Yours faithfully,
EDWARD ARMITAGE,
11 Cambridge Road,
Ely, Cambridgeshire.

Power in South Africa

From the Ambassador of South Africa

Sir, President De Klerk has already accepted in principle the need for the eventual integration of South Africa's armed forces (leading article, "Sharing the peace", August 7). However, such integration and the question of the control of the armed forces would be conducted within the framework of the Transitional Executive Council which is unlikely to come into existence before mid-September.

Earlier this month the president also endorsed a call for a multi-party peace force in South Africa and stated that such a force would act as an auxiliary to existing security forces. The main task of such a peace force would be to maintain order and peace during the run-up to the elections in April next year.

Your editorial implies unfairly that

No time to change

From Mr Edward Skelton

Sir, Once again the government is considering a change from Greenwich Mean Time to Central European Time (report, August 13).

Every 15 degrees of longitude represents one hour's difference in solar time. Therefore it is entirely appropriate for cities such as Berlin or Vienna (which straddle the 15°E line) to use Central European Time, but quite inappropriate for London or Glasgow (which lie on the Greenwich meridian and 5° west respectively).

The continental United States has four time zones and it would not be unreasonable for Europe to have at least two. Because France and Spain ignore geographical fact and choose not to conform to West European Time (based on Greenwich) is no reason why we should be wrongfooted into abandoning it.

Yours faithfully,
EDWARD SKELTON,
28 Croft Avenue, Dorking, Surrey.

Say it with flowers

From Mr Duncan Day

Sir, Whoever captioned the photograph of Patricia Routledge and Clive Swift (which you published on August 11) must surely be aware, if he has ever seen, the TV series *Keeping Up Appearances*, that these fine actors play Mrs and Mr Bucket, not Mrs and Mr Bouquet.

Yours faithfully,
DUNCAN DAY,
Lantern Cottage,
Rhodyate, Bagehog, Avon,
August 11.

Fruity answer

From Mrs Freda Darke

Sir, Should I be surprised? Last week I bought cherries from a market stall and there were no stalks. They come like that, I was told.

Yours faithfully,
FREDA DARKE,
7 Woodstock Road, Bedford Park, W4,
August 17.

Letters should carry a daytime telephone number. They may be faxed to 071-782 5046.

Business letters, page 25

CALL 081 949 2482

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MOTORING

Stand by for a Kia invasion

With a little help from British know-how, a Korean car maker is about to challenge the Japanese, says Kevin Eason

To look at the latest car from Kia, the South Korean motor manufacturer, is to recognise unmistakable Far Eastern efficiency. The shape is sleek, unfussy and clean. Yet this is a model that comes from Korea via Norwich and Worthing, West Sussex. The new Kia Mentor was built with a lot of help from British designers and engineers and it will be on show at the London Motor Show for the first time in October.

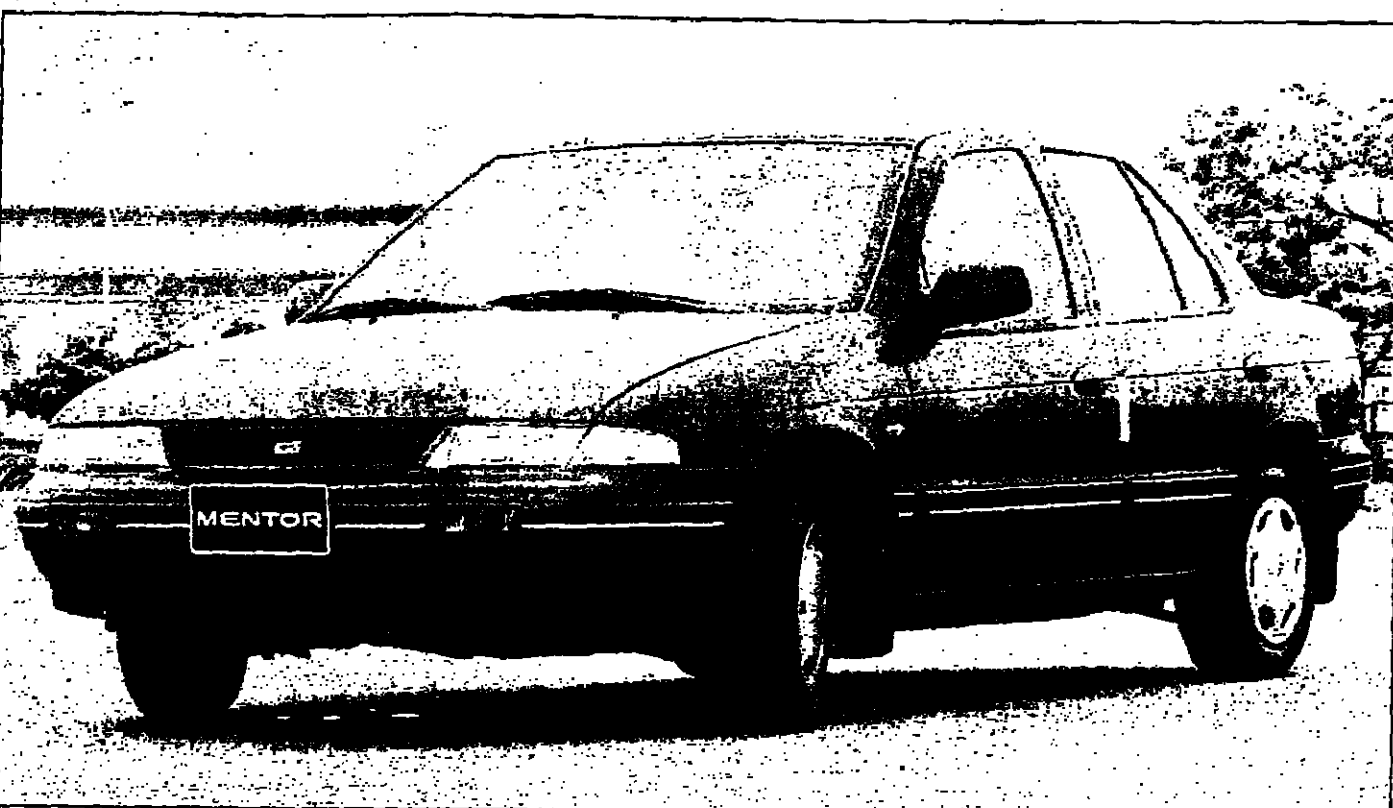
The Kia stable is due to include a new 4x4 called the Sportage, a Ford Maverick-style off-roader with good looks and, no doubt, bargain basement prices.

Both have been built with British help. Lotus, which could even become a Kia company as it searches for buyers, helped with ride and handling. Design assistance has come from IAD, in Worthing, and Hawial Whiting and Ricardo Consulting.

The British link was completed when the UK was chosen as the first European market for Kia cars a couple of years ago. Kia is the new kid on the block, with ambitions to rival Japanese importers over the next ten years but with none of the quota restrictions that govern Mitsubishi, Mazda or Suzuki.

The name of Kia may be unfamiliar in the UK but it will soon be as well known as any of the Japanese marques. The company is poised to sell about 4,500 cars this year and is aiming at sales of 12,000 annually by 1995 — as many as Mitsubishi or Subaru and Daihatsu put together.

Kia is opening showrooms all



Leading the challenger the Kia Mentor (also known as the Sephia) is a bland, forgettable four-door saloon that could win on price



Coming soon: the 4x4 Sportage, a Ford Maverick-style off-roader

over Europe as part of a global expansion plan and it hopes to sell at least 60,000 cars a year across the Continent within two years. At the same time, South Korea's other big car maker, Hyundai, is also looking for sales gains, helped in this country by having Lex, the country's biggest independent dealer group, as importer.

Similar rapid growth got the Japanese into trouble in Europe. France, Italy and Spain were among the countries to impose quotas and even Britain has had a voluntary quota restricting the Japanese to 11 per cent of the UK market.

While there is every chance that politicians could become anxious when they discover Kia and Hyundai cars regularly appearing on European streets, they should also realise that our exports to South Korea are tiny. Import taxes can add up to 50 per cent to the cost of a Jaguar sold in Seoul, hardly an encouragement to free trade.

The Koreans say they are working towards dropping import duties and S.A. Kim, Kia's senior managing director, knows the problems that South Koreans will face if they make too big an impact in Europe without reciprocating. "We are ambitious to sell everywhere but we do not want conflict in any of our markets," he says.

Does his company have a real chance of rivaling the Japanese in Europe? And will Europeans want to buy Kia's cars.

From an image as makers of "cheap and cheerful" runabouts, the Kia Mentor, badged the Sephia in other markets, is unlikely to

beat the competition on performance if a quick test drive is anything to go by. Even the input of IAD, one of Europe's premier design houses, has produced little more than a bland, four-door saloon. The car looks nice but unremarkable to the point of being instantly forgettable. The interior is comfortable and the dashboard ergonomically sensible. Bootroom is as good as most in its class, with about 354 litres of storage capacity.

First impressions of ride and handling are that the car is comfortably quiet and smooth at normal town and motorway speeds. That is from a 1.6-litre fuel-injected four-cylinder engine with a nimble five-speed gear change. All-round visibility is also good.

In short, the Mentor is a pleasant, competent saloon but there seems little reason yet for rival manufacturers to worry. If the car is competitively priced, it will find buyers, and there is every reason to suspect Kia will keep the model to the bottom end of the small saloon sector's price range, between about £8,000 and £10,000.

The real test will come with the rest of Kia's model range over the next three years. First is the Sportage, a competitor in the Land Rover Discovery/Ford Maverick territory. I had enough time in the vehicle to tell me that it looks and drives as pleasantly as a Maverick on the road but not enough time to convince me that it could take on Land Rover for the off-road crown.

Although stylish, fun and quite pleasant to drive, both luggage room and rear legroom seem restricted. If Kia is really to compete and breach the technological hurdles

that made the Japanese the hot competitors they now are in Europe and America, it will probably need a flagship car — one upmarket executive saloon that proves Kia's technical competence. That challenge presents the most fascinating part of its British link.

Kia has asked Rover whether it could make available a new 2.5 litre V6 engine being developed by the British company. Kia would need at least 100,000 engines a year to make the deal viable.

Rover, once a motor industry joke, has seen a turnaround in faith. It is now considered good enough to be able to provide engine technology to one of the world's fastest growing car companies.

The luxury car would not be in Britain until 1996 at the earliest but looks likely to complete the Kia range and give the company a full set of models with which to make its mark.

Will Kia succeed? The signs are that the Koreans are ambitious and already efficient enough to make a big dent in the European marketplace if their cars are priced low enough. The next step is to convince the customer.

ROADWISE

Beetle drives for Britain?

WILL it or won't it? The British arm of Volkswagen says there are no plans to import new versions of the Beetle from Sao Paulo in Brazil, where production is being restarted this month. Three million cars were produced there in the 30 years to 1986, when production was halted.

The manufacture of Beetles stopped in Germany in 1978, although the company continued to make convertibles, highly prized as a chic designer item, for another three years. However, the distinctive hump-backed vehicle still rolls off the assembly lines in Mexico, where production has had to be increased to meet local demand.

Quick change

AMAZINGLY, there are customers not satisfied with the 5.3-litre power offered by an Aston Martin Vantage or Volante. The company is offering a 60 per cent power increase with a conversion to 6.3-litres, raising top speed from 155mph to 175mph. The conversion takes 12 weeks and costs £60,000.

Caine raising

MICHAEL Caine may not be able to relive the Mini Cooper chase in the film *The Italian Job*, in which he featured, but he is to join a convoy of Minis to Italy in October. The drive is to raise up to £100,000 for the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children.

Cover story

MERCEDES-Benz is to offer customers the chance of bypassing conventional insurance companies with its own package. Included are free hire of a Mercedes for 14 days after an accident or theft, legal expenses up to £50,000, a 24-hour helpline and Europe-wide recovery.

They're here

ENTHUSIASTS wanting to contact Grinnall Cars, manufacturers of the three-wheeler Scorpion featured last week, should try Grinnall Cars, West Ridge House, Heightington, Bewdley, Worcester DW12 2YJ, 0299 822662.

It is old-fashioned, unwieldy and chrome-laden — and a large object of desire

My friend Ray couldn't explain why he is so obsessed with his Harley Davidson, an unwieldy, chrome-covered mechanical anachronism... but he is, like thousands more around the world, Kevin Eason writes.

A motorcycle to most people is a convenient method of transport. To Ray, it is a shrine. He scoured America for a Harley. Found one for \$7,000 and then shipped it to England. His wife, Joan, soon discovered that this was just the start. The bike was too big to go into the garage alongside the family Renault, so he tore down a fence on the other side of the house to build a "motorcycle-only" driveway. In the garden, alongside the patio, he erected a wooden shed to house the object of his devotion.

There it stands behind net curtains, covered in tarpaulin, gleaming in the dark, except when Ray arrives to give it a polish and occasionally, just occasionally, risks dirty British roads and weather to give it a spin. Ray, a father, husband and responsible steel company executive, did not want me to write about his passion. But he is the first to admit that Harleys hold a strange fascination. It is the stuff of boys who never grow up and want the biggest, shiniest machine on the block.

What makes the mystique? It is 90 years since the three Davidson brothers — William, Walter and Arthur — got together with William S. Harley to make a motorcycle in the backyard of their house in Milwaukee. Within six years, the now familiar twin cylinder engine in V-formation was in use. By the 1920s the teardrop-shaped petrol tank was introduced... and not much has changed since. The look is as striking as it

Harley worship



Wild style: Peter Fonda in *Easy Rider*

has always been, reaching a peak with the wild-looking machine Peter Fonda rode in *Easy Rider*. Bikers like the Fonda character might have been wild then, but these days the typical Harley owner is not a rebel. Even Harley estimates such buyers make up only 1 per cent of its clientele. The modern biker with between £6,000

and £13,000 to spend on a machine is an enthusiastic professional — perhaps a doctor, solicitor or engineer. On weekdays, a suit and tie is the uniform; at the weekends the leathers come out.

Yet it is not difficult to understand their weekend personas. If style is what sells, then one Harley has as much of it as a container load of the average Japanese bikes. There is no point in comparing Harley style with Japanese technical prowess. Harleys are a feast of unashamed beef. That is why sales of Harleys in this country have grown to about 1,600 annually while the recession has claimed notable victims among manufacturers of other luxury goods.

A look around the second National Hog Festival, run by the UK Harley Owners' Group at Goodwood racecourse last weekend, told the story of bikers living for a style they cannot find in cars: hundreds of yards of gleaming chrome and rumbling exhaust pipes at a four-day festival in celebration of one of the strangest obsessions in the world motor industry.

The attraction is more than the fact that Harley is the last surviving American motorcycle manufacturer. If it were pure nostalgia, classic old bikes would be the mainstay of the market. If Harley relied on technical prowess for sales, it would probably be shut by now.

But the name and the chrome have their own fascination which has meant a resurgence for a company which will make about 80,000 bikes this year, compared with just 14,000 in the mid-1970s. All because buyers like my friend Ray — normally sensible, ordinary members of the community — cannot resist a legend.

Peugeot decides to take off its lid

The fortunes of a British plant rest on the stylish new 306

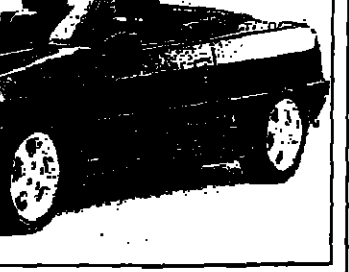
THE week has been short of good news for Peugeot in Britain. Executives admitted that they were ending production of the popular 405 series at Ryton, Coventry — the model which more than any other has cemented the fortunes of Peugeot in Britain.

This was the company that doubled its market share in fewer than ten years and got its 405 model consistently into the top ten best sellers.

The Ryton plant fought hard to persuade its owner that it should be allowed to make two models, the 405 and 306, from last January. Only to discover that falling sales on the Continent have killed its prospects as an important European manufacturing site.

At least Ryton is still responsible for UK production of the new 306, the French company's bright hope and one of the best competitors in a segment which features the Vauxhall Astra, Ford Escort and Rover 200 series. Now comes the 306 Cabriolet, to be unveiled at next month's Frankfurt Motor Show, and a car which will top off the 306 range. Alongside will be two sport versions, the 306 S16 and the 306XSI.

The Cabriolet is an eye-catcher and comes with a choice of two engines: a 1.8-litre, 103 brake horse power with five-speed manual or automatic gearbox, or the full-throated 2.0-litre, 123 bhp version, which includes an electrically-powered hood.



Open season: the new Peugeot 306 Cabriolet

No prices are available yet but the new models should help to bolster the image of a range which was launched in the wake of the highly successful 205 series, one of Europe's best-selling cars and the brand leader for Peugeot over the past decade.

Output of the 306 jumps to 1,600 a week at Ryton as the car attempts to step into the tyre tracks of the 205. The 306 has style, performance and efficiency to compete and the addition of the Cabriolet should help the range start to make an impression as great as that garnered by the 205.

PORSCHE

911 TURBO Coupe, 2000 cc, 250 bhp, 0-60 in 5.5 sec, 170 mph, 25000 miles, 1993, 1994, 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 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NEWS

BBC may have to cut licence fee

The BBC has been so successful at cutting overheads and reducing spending that it could be forced to reduce the cost of the television licence fee, which provides most of its £1.4 billion annual income.

The move, which would be widely welcomed by viewers' organisations but which BBC programme-makers have described as catastrophic, is one of a series of possible solutions expected to be outlined in a confidential report commissioned by the government from the consultants Touche Ross. Page 1

Inspectors to examine supports at pit

Inspectors will today hope to begin examining the site of the roof collapse at Bilthorpe Colliery that killed three men amid growing concern that an unsuitable support method may have been to blame. Pages 1, 2

Parkinson attack

Lord Parkinson, the former Conservative party chairman, accused John Major of having betrayed Tory voters by his lack of leadership. In *Forward*, the magazine of the Thatcherite pressure group Conservative Way Forward he denounces a "terrible 12 months". Pages 1, 4

Mid-East tension

The killing of seven Israeli soldiers in southern Lebanon forced attention away from Bosnia. In Egypt, it was reported that the group which tried to assassinate the Egyptian interior minister was linked to the fundamentalists who murdered President Anwar Sadat. Pages 1, 10

Iraq air clash

Iraq fired missiles at American aircraft for the first time since the Gulf War, provoking an immediate counter-attack. The Iraqis took on the American aircraft by firing surface-to-air missiles. Page 10

Mother freed

A single mother who abandoned her two-year-old child while she went out to work was reunited with her daughter after the Court of Appeal quashed a six-month jail sentence. Page 3

Nuclear warning

The ending of the Cold War has not made nuclear defence redundant, Malcolm Rifkind, the defence secretary, said. After reductions the former Soviet Union would still have an arsenal which could destroy Britain. Page 4

Sally Gunnell wins world record

Sally Gunnell, Britain's Olympic gold medal winner, set the first world record of the 1993 world athletics championships when she took the women's 400 metres hurdles title in Stuttgart. Gunnell, Sportswoman of the Year for 1992, crossed the line five hundredths of a second ahead of Sandra Farmer-Patrick, her American rival. Page 1

Students' bill

University vice-chancellors demanded that students contribute more towards the cost of higher education to prevent the current squeeze on degree places worsening. Page 5

Irish images

A series of television commercials in Northern Ireland with an anti-terrorism theme has angered tourist officials, who say the graphic images of sectarian violence are harming their own advertisements. Page 6

Cancer claims

More women are claiming permanent damage to the nerves of the neck and shoulder after radiation treatment for breast cancer, despite medical assurances that side-effects are rare. Page 7

Vehicle crisis

Britain's commercial vehicle business is close to crisis, with production halved last month, while output of cars for export fell 16 per cent. Page 8

Defiant Yeltsin

President Yeltsin marked the second anniversary of the attempted Soviet coup, saying that he would defy parliament and subject it to fresh elections in the autumn to end the power struggle between the two branches of power in Russia. Page 9

Aid gets through

A United Nations aid convoy reached Mostar for the first time in two months. Page 11



Moving experience: Emily Maneul, 8, of London and Tania Sacher, 6, of India prepare for a challenge match in London to mark the start of the 17th Lloyds Bank Masters which this year features a junior chess event. British Championship, page 7

Markets

The FT-SE 100 rose to a new high of 3,089.2 in early trading but fell back to close at 3,065.5, a net loss on the day of 8.1, on profit-taking. The pound fell 55 cents to \$1.5055 but rose 28 pence to DM2.5443. Page 24

Barclays Bank: The bank finally found a new chief executive. He is Martin Taylor, 41, the chairman and chief executive of Courtalds Textiles. Page 21

Trade gap: America suffered its worst trade deficit for six years because of continued weakness in its economy. America, however, has ruled out a strengthening of the yen or a weakening of the dollar as a remedy. Page 21

Cycling

Britain's Graeme Obree set a new world record to beat Frenchman Philippe Ermenault in the final of the four kilometre pursuit at the world cycling championships in Hamar, Norway. Page 35

Ice hockey: "The crowd go bananas. Joan Collins would kill to get reaction like this on a personal appearance." Clement Freud visits the home of the Sheffield Steelers. Page 35

Cricket: England scored 353 for the loss of seven wickets on the first day of the final Test match against Australia at the Oval. Hick hit the day's top score of 80; Stewart made 76; Gooch 56 and the captain, Atherton, 50. Page 36

Brink of despair

Afrikaner dissident André Brink intends to vote ANC. But he is considering leaving the country he loves. Page 12

Two cultures: The A-level results show that the image of scientists is turning too many teenagers away. Libby Purves has regretted her study choices. Page 13

The art of umphing: The Grand Old Man of science is now exercised by bad law decisions. Sir Bernard Lovell at 80. Page 13

Neglected nouveau

A range of exhibitions in Edinburgh about Phoebe Anna Traquair, turn-of-the-century painter of magnificent church murals and much else, suggest that a considerable talent has been overlooked. Page 27

Seventies stuff: Yet more musical nostalgia hits the West End stage: *Hot Stuff* is a very loud, very wild parade of parodies. Page 28

Rock on Friday: With the charts full of cover-versions of old songs, Alan Jackson suggests other evergreens ripe for revival; reviews of albums from The Levellers, Ultramarine and the American hip-hopers, Pharcyde, Iggy Pop lets it all hang out in concert. Page 29

Korean invasion

Japanese dominance is being challenged by a Korean manufacturer. Page 19

THE TIMES TOMORROW

Animal painting winners

The judges have chosen the winners of *The Times* London Zoo animal painting competition. The prize-winners are named in *Weekend Times*.

Orient expressed

"Hey, spaceman, let's drink some milk together. Slap my back to the juicy juicy." Joe Joseph gets the message from T-shirt styles in Tokyo.

Doing the Reich thing

Never a dull moment with Steve Reich around: the high priest of American minimal music has hit the Festival Hall in London.



Stella Rimington, the head of MI5, has sold her north London maitresse and moved into a rented home provided by the service. Page 3

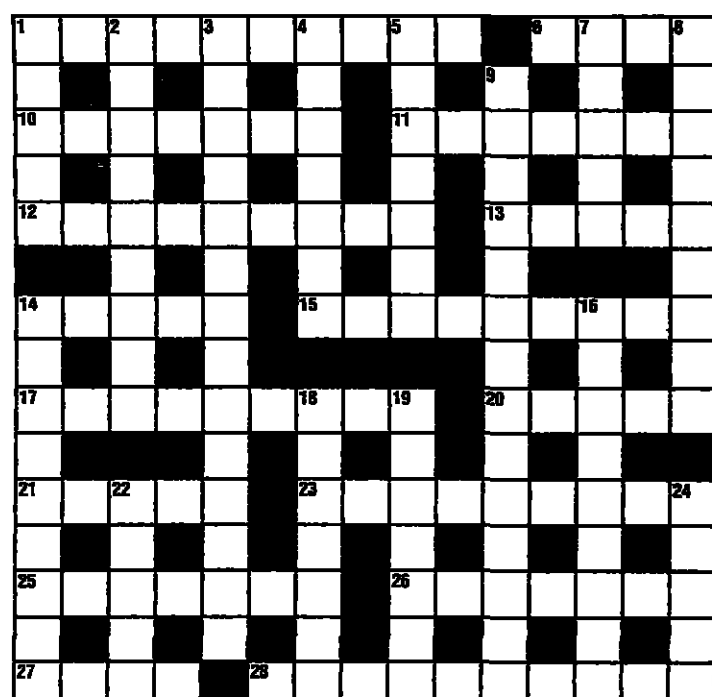


Paul Smith, a miner, told how he survived the Bilthorpe colliery disaster by digging his way out with his hands after a tunnel roof collapsed. Page 2



Madhuri Dixit, the Indian film star, whose song *Whistle Beneath the Blouse*, has stirred up a controversy over film censorship. Page 10

THE TIMES CROSSWORD NO 19,314



- ACROSS
- Admirable manservant's bank holiday (4,6).
 - Young animal found loose in Arctic (4).
 - Listen to more than one of the lungs (7).
 - Award for nursery rhyme (7).
 - Standard Army issue - for Whitehall warriors? (6-3).
 - Spirits drunk - gin, that is (5).
 - A metre in string gives the scale (5).
 - Fall behind, do badly, apply for loan (4,5).
 - Support at the highest level in one's camp (5-4).
 - Clear a malfunction at last, on return to the pits (5).
- DOWN
- One finds the badgers here love to start a fight (3,2).
 - When at war, timid race become completely opposite (9).
 - Bird finding a little moor to land on (7).
 - Each boy is given a mask (7).
 - Unfinished stand is a relief (4).
 - A little boss is unlikely to rise (10).
 - Looks amazed at holes being filled by hand (5).
 - Welcoming characters encountered in promenade (4-5).
 - Of universal application? Exactly (3,3,3,5).
 - Criminal appears wrong, for example, to boy (7).
 - Old church desks made out of a male skeleton (7).
 - Further Muslim leader elected (5).
 - Pope, say, embraced by outstanding person - could be Walton (3-6).
 - The brandy a girl's drunk before breakfast, perhaps (6,3,5).
 - Cheque, say, with a space that's for keeping one's balance (9).
 - Open, showing red inside, raised and bloody (9).
 - Number in service-book (7).
 - No longer sufficient warning? (7).
 - Roman emperor addressed by apostle (5).
 - Vegetable is cold and tough (5).

Solution to Puzzle No 19,313

JOHN BULL PLOUGH
TUTUS ANDRONICUS
LAKAKAI UH
AUNTIES CHEETAH
GONON N U
DRAGONIAN TIMES
B U I I A H
RUNUP NICOTINE
A H A O N S
OISTANT PRUDENT
S T E O R C O E
HEARTBREAKHOUSE
A L O Y D E I L
WOKING CONDENSE

Concise Crossword, page 40

TIMES WEATHER

For the latest region by region forecast, 24 hours a day, dial 0891 500 followed by the appropriate code.

Greater London	701
East of London	702
West of London	703
Devon & Cornwall	704
Wiltshire & Dorset	705
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Wiltshire & Dorset	730

Weather forecast is charged at 36p per minute (cheap rate) and 48p per minute at all other times.

AA ROADWATCH

For the latest AA traffic and roadworks information, 24 hours a day, dial 0396 401 followed by the appropriate code.

London & SE traffic, roadworks	731
C. London (within N & S Circles)	732
M-ways/roads M4-M1	733
M-ways/roads M1-Dartford T	734
M-ways/roads Dartford T-M25	735
M-ways/roads M25-M4	736
M25 London Orbital only	737
National traffic and roadworks	738
National motorways	739
West Country	740
Wales	741
Midlands	742
East Anglia	743
North-west England	744
North-east England	745
Scotland	746
Northern Ireland	747
AA Roadwatch is charged at 36p per minute (cheap rate) and 48p per minute at all other times.	

WEATHER

Northern and central Scotland will be bright with showers. Southern Scotland, Northern Ireland and parts of northern England may have rain, followed by clearer weather. The Midlands, East Anglia and southern England will have brighter spells, but with a possibility of drizzle. Elsewhere there will be rain or drizzle, although there may be brighter spells. Outlook: showers in north, outbreaks of rain or drizzle in south.

ABROAD

MIDDAY: 1=thunder, 2=drizzle, 3=fog, 4=sun, 5=clear, 6=rain, 7=cloud, 8=cloud, 9=cloud, 10=cloud, 11=cloud, 12=cloud		
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A Sun Microsystems, Inc. Business, Bagshot Manor, Green Lane, Bagshot, Surrey, GU19 5NL

Glaxo faces wait for ruling on patent

FROM PHILIP ROBINSON IN NEW YORK

GLAXO may have to wait more than three months before knowing whether it has won the court fight to keep sole rights to its anti-ulcer drug Zantac for a further nine years. The drug provides 60 per cent of its profits.

The battle by the UK pharmaceutical company to keep Novopharm, a Canadian rival, from making a generic and cheaper form of the drug ended on Wednesday, after eight days of testimony. District Judge Terence Boyle set no date for a decision, which he may not give until at least the end of the year. Any appeal could push the final decision into 1994.

Glaxo, the world's second largest pharmaceutical group and headed by Sir Paul Crichton, began its US court action after Novopharm applied to make a version of Zantac on which it argues the patent expires in 1995. Glaxo says it runs until 2002.

Analysts say the outcome could influence the profitability of Glaxo for the next decade. Zantac is the world's best selling medicine and currently has 50 per cent of the US market. Glaxo's profits have climbed almost 60 per cent over the past four years from £800 million to £1.4 billion largely thanks to Zantac.

Gardiner & Theobald

Gardiner & Theobald have asked us to point out that it is the project manager for the restoration of Windsor Castle, contrary to a report on August 18.

Financing row could cost UK jobs

Bae venture with Taiwan under threat

BY GEORGE SIVELL, ASSISTANT BUSINESS EDITOR

YANG Shih-chien, vice-economic minister of Taiwan, said the \$375 million joint venture between Taiwan Aerospace Corporation and British Aerospace, which would keep 3,000 Bae workers in jobs, was threatened by disagreement over financing.

Mr Yang said: "If British Aerospace and the banking consortium cannot resolve their differences over collateral, which have repeatedly delayed the venture, we are not ruling out the possibility that it could come to a premature end."

He said that British Aerospace was sending out a top-level team to Taipei in an effort to solve the problem. He explained that a Taiwan consortium set up to finance the venture wanted assets to be provided as collateral for its loans, while Bae was opposed to this.

Bae said: "We continue to negotiate. In any negotiations you sometimes get calm seas and sometimes heavy seas. We have got to make it happen but it has to be a good deal. The Taiwan government are behind this deal."

On the matter of a top-level delegation, Bae said: "A lot of people have been coming and going all the time in connection with this deal."

Taiwan Aerospace, 29 per cent owned by its government, and John Cahill, chairman of Bae, signed an agreement in January to form an equal partnership joint venture making the RJ family of regional passenger jets, better known to British passengers as the Bae 146.

The new planes would be assembled in Taiwan and Britain, keeping 3,000 in work at the Bae plant at Woodford in Lancashire.

But creation of the venture has repeatedly been delayed by problems with financing in Taiwan. Last month, Taiwan's state-owned Chiao Tung Bank agreed to form a consortium that would lend up to \$460 million to the venture to finance aircraft lease sales and provide operating funds.

Creation of the venture has also been delayed by the reluctance of private Taiwan investors to inject capital into Taiwan Aerospace Corp.

However, George Liu, vice-president of Taiwan Aerospace, said yesterday that he was confident this obstacle would be removed and the capital injections would be completed by the August 31 deadline.

Mr Liu said: "Hopefully, the deal will be finalised in one or two weeks. We have almost raised all the capital that we need."



Seal on deal: John Cahill signed for Bae in January

Bridgend fuels revival for Ford

BY KEVIN EASON MOTORING CORRESPONDENT

FORD's engine plant at Bridgend in South Wales has become the most efficient in Europe, making an engine every 33 seconds. The plant's output levels are the envy of many Far Eastern car makers, the company said yesterday.

Productivity has doubled, Ford having nominated Bridgend as its key engine supplier to plants throughout Europe. The plant exports 75 per cent of the new 16-valve Zetec engines, which go into models such as the Mondeo.

Nearly 2,000 workers were needed each day to make 1,800 of the old CVH engines that powered Ford's Escort and Orion models until recently. Now, 800 workers make 2,400 Zetec engines a day.

Capacity has been raised to 550,000 engines a year, with Ford using the Welsh plant as a model for its other European plants. Working practices and technology pioneered at Bridgend will help the company open new assembly lines at its Valencia plant in Spain, making Fiesta engines.

The remarkable productivity improvements at Bridgend underlie Ford's rapid progress back to a loss. The company has suffered a loss of almost £1 billion in Britain over the past two years. However, the introduction of Japanese-style working practices has meant an end to traditional demarcation lines.

Plants previously thought to be threatened by closure, including Dagenham in Essex, are being used as centres of excellence to train workers from other European plants.

Thousands of offshore jobs forecast to vanish

ALMOST 10,000 offshore jobs will disappear in the next few years as the North Sea oil industry goes into decline, according to a report by Grampian regional council. The report predicts that offshore activity will continue for at least another 25 years, but fewer jobs will be required as more high-tech rigs come into service.

In 20 years' time, it is forecast, oil jobs will have fallen from the current 51,500 to 40,000, and as North Sea oilfields gradually dry up, the figure will continue to decline. Howard Fisher, Grampian's head of economic development and planning, said: "What is happening is inevitable. It could have been predicted a long time ago. It is not a disaster. It is an evolution, not a revolution." He said job figures were no longer a barometer of the industry's success and pessimism was out of place. "We will have to fight for the future, and we are going to have to sharpen our pencils to survive."

Shipping firm shake-up

BRISTOL Channel Ship Repairs is falling under the control of the Uglund shipping family. Andreas Uglund will take over as chairman of BCSH. Christopher Bailey, the current chairman, is resigning along with two other board members. Bristol Channel plans a cash call to fund the purchase of a fleet of ten ships and a ship management business from the Uglunds. Losses were £591,150 in the year to March 26 (£168,604 profit). There is again no dividend.

Marston buys Bass pubs

MARSTON, Thompson and Evershed, the regional brewer based in Burton on Trent, Staffordshire, has bought 46 public houses from Bass for £10.78 million. Marston said the acquisition was expected to be earnings enhancing in the current year. The acquisition gives the group, famous for its Pedigree bitter, an estate of 894 public houses. Bass also announced that it was extending its reciprocal beer trading agreement with Marston.

Airport chief resigns

THE managing director of Northern Ireland Airports, the state company which owns Belfast International Airport, resigned yesterday. The sudden and unexpected departure of Ian Rainey comes as BIA, the seventh largest airport in the UK in terms of overall traffic and second only to Heathrow in the volume of its domestic passengers, is prepared for privatisation. The government wants to be able to hold a "trade" sale of the airport in about June next year. City Diary, page 25

THE TIMES UNIT TRUST INFORMATION SERVICE

Unit	Offer	%	Unit	Offer	%	Unit	Offer	%	Unit	Offer	%
ABBOTT UNIT TRUST MANAGERS											
80 Haverhill Rd, Bournemouth BH8 3AB											
Abbey Fund											
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ar. City Diary, page 5

Accounting at Homes Assured found wanting, jury told

THE Homes Assured Corporation, formed to help council tenants buy their own homes, suffered from an accounting system that "left a very great deal to be desired", a Crown Court jury heard yesterday. The company, which collapsed in 1989 with debts of £10.7 million, had few accurate records of what had been paid to whom, said Judge John Rogers QC. In one office, important papers were found scattered around the floor.

Summing up at the end of a four-month trial of three of the company's former directors, who deny fraudulent trading, the judge said the group started life two years before its collapse and in the wake of the government's right-to-buy legislation. The group was launched against a background of low interest rates and a "booming housing market" and had "enormous potential", given that 6 million council tenants had also become possible homeowners.

Homes Assured also had "impressive" directors. Initially they included Sir Edward du Cann, former Tory minister and one-time chairman of Lomrho, and Douglas Perryman, former finance director for British Telecom. The judge said the man behind the venture was Anthony Dobson, a businessman who had been described as having "more front than Woolworths" and "the one with the gold Rolex who talked in telephone numbers".

Mr Dobson, 60, of Gorse Place, Chelsea, south-west London; managing director Michael Robinson, 42, of Edith Terrace, Fulham, south-west London; and Keith Woodward, 56, of Blake Hall Road, Wansstead, east London, deny a joint charge of fraudulent trading between November 1988 and August 1989. In addition, Mr Dobson has pleaded not guilty to two charges of procuring the execution of a valuable security by deception, and Mr Woodward one charge of furnishing false information.

The judge told the Southwark Crown Court jury, which has been hearing the case in a Chancery Lane annexe of the Old Bailey, that Homes Assured had been a "very large" organisation that had subsidiaries throughout Britain, hundreds of salesmen, and made much of its money from selling insurance policies.

A group of that size, he said, needed to make sure that all its accounting and financial matters were kept under "very strict control indeed". The judge said: "Members of the jury, it is quite clear from what Mr Perryman had to tell us that in so far as the accounting was concerned it left a very great deal to be desired from the word go."

Hardly anyone kept precise records of "what was to be paid to whom and when". The judge added: "The prosecution case here is based on the fact that, alas, Homes Assured was not properly run. It was not funded properly, it was in certain respects badly organised, it had no ability to cope with what turned out to be adverse trading conditions, and all these matters put together resulted in the fact that after a period of some 15 months in business, Homes Assured, the whole group, became insolvent and ought to have ceased to trade. And their complaint is that even after that time, when insolvent, it went on trading, primarily under the control of the three defendants in your charge, who knew it was losing money hand over fist on a daily basis — £20,000 was the approximate figure."

The jury was reminded that the defendants, none of whom gave evidence, had been entitled to make such a decision. "No adverse inferences should be drawn from that. After all, nothing establishes anything," said the judge.

Credit demand points to sluggish recovery

By JANET BUSH
ECONOMICS CORRESPONDENT

DEMAND for credit, a prerequisite for economic recovery, has improved from the very low levels seen in the recession but remains worryingly sluggish given the sharp falls in interest rates over the past year.

A clutch of figures on bank and building society lending yesterday confirmed a slight improvement, suggesting that a recovery in confidence and economic activity is under way, but that there has been no dramatic improvement.

Helen Dunn, UK economist at Lehman Brothers, said:

■ Lending by major banks to private customers rose by nearly £1.4 billion in July, with mortgage lending showing the largest increase since April 1991

"The recovery is on course but the latest figures certainly do not suggest that it is particularly strong."

Tim Congdon, a member of the government's panel of independent economic forecasters, noted that mortgage lending by banks and building societies together was only slightly higher than a year ago, when the housing market was very depressed and interest rates were at 10 per cent.

The Bank of England said that lending by banks and building societies included in M4, the broad measure of money supply, rose by a seasonally adjusted £2.8 billion in July, higher than most City forecasts. It rose by only £500 million in June.

The British Bankers' Association said that lending by major banks to private cus-

tomers rose by almost £1.4 billion in July, well up on the past six months' average of less than £800 million. The bulk of this — £1.05 billion — was mortgage lending, the largest increase since April 1991, when figures for Abbey National were included for the first time. Demand for bank credit from British companies, which have repaid debt over the past year and have tended to borrow through the capital markets instead, remains low.

The banks appear to have been gaining share in the mortgage lending market from building societies and this was true again in July. The Building Societies Association said net advances rose to £1.01 billion in July, up from £976 million in June. However, net new mortgage commitments were slightly lower at £2.94 billion, compared with £3.18 billion, suggesting that growth in demand for mortgages remains patchy.

Adrian Coles, the association's director-general, said net commitments had remained around £3 billion a month since March, "suggesting that current levels of lending will be broadly maintained over the coming months". The association's figures showed that societies experienced a net outflow of £61 million in July, compared with one of £36 million in June. July normally sees people withdrawing money from their accounts to pay for holidays and new cars, and last month there was also the BT3 share offer.

The Central Statistical Office reported that gross domestic product was 0.5 per cent higher in the second quarter of the year than in the first, and 1.5 per cent up on a year ago.

Trade Indemnity chief upbeat as business failures fall

By SARAH BAGNALL, INSURANCE CORRESPONDENT

TRADE Indemnity, the UK's leading independent credit insurer that acts as a barometer for Britain's industrial health, offered encouraging signs of recovery as it unveiled its interim results yesterday.

Tony Brend, chairman, said: "The UK economy is now moving out of recession, with 10 per cent fewer business failures reported during the first six months of 1993 compared to 1992."

He tempered the upbeat statement with a warning: "As we know from experience, this is the stage in the economic cycle when companies may overtrade. We will continue to play a major part in helping companies not only to survive, but to grow their business safely, through enhanced credit risk management."

Trade Indemnity, the policyholders of which are companies that insure themselves against losses when customers go bust, revealed a drop in net claims from £27.6 million to £24 million in the first six months of 1993. Gross claims paid from the continuing operations fell 20 per cent to £51.4 million, compared to a 3.5 per cent fall to £7.7 million from discontinued operations.

As for last year's dividend was passed, in spite of no net rise in provisions, Mr Brend said: "Our results show a pleasing improvement in the UK and in our overseas operations." The upswing in the UK enabled Trade Indemnity to release £1 million from provisions. However, this was offset by worsening trading conditions in continental

Europe, which prompted a £1 million increase in provisions on indirect treaty business.

Trade Indemnity does not announce interim pre-tax profits because of its three year accounting period, but it estimates that it will make a £46.2 million loss on the 1991 underwriting year, which closes at the end of this year, and a £18.6 million loss for the 1992 underwriting year. Gross premium income in the first six months rose 2.3 per cent to £71.3 million from £69.7 million last time.

Mr Brend said the quality of the risk portfolio continued to improve as the company maintained its policy of focusing on those sectors less vulnerable to large losses.

Times, page 25



Uncertain prospects: Henry Sweetbaum, chairman of Wickes, says the UK recovery remains patchy

Wickes resumes payouts

By MARTIN FLANAGAN

WICKES, the DIY retailer, has resumed paying dividends after a two-year gap after a strong first half.

The 0.2p interim dividend accompanies pre-tax profits for the six months to June 30 of £4.1 million. This compares with £6.5 million last time, but that was flattered by a £5.1 million non-trading gain on the conversion of convertible unsecured loan stock.

Henry Sweetbaum, chairman, said the improvement was despite little upturn in Wickes's markets. Profits rose 17 per cent in the UK, and 5 per cent in mainland Europe, with margins on the Continent only half those in the UK. The company's timber business performed solidly, with sales up 9 per cent.

The group will open 18 stores during 1993. So far eight have been opened in Britain and three on the Continent, making a total of 111 Wickes stores trading in Europe.

Looking ahead, Mr Sweetbaum said the economic recovery in the UK remained patchy, and there was no sign of recovery across the Channel. The result, he added, was that prospects in the second half remained uncertain.

Earnings per share in the first half fell from 2.1p to 1p.

Venables seeks extra time

Terry Venables, the ousted chief executive of Tottenham Hotspur, is believed to have failed to meet yesterday's deadline for depositing £300,000 "security for costs" with the High Court in his legal battle with Alan Sugar, the company chairman.

A spokeswoman for Mr Venables said his lawyers had asked the High Court this week for leave to apply for a 21-day time extension. The court had not given a decision yet, she added.

Surveyor buys

Conrad Riblat Sinclair Goldsmith, the commercial property surveyor, has bought the Glasgow freehold premises that house its Scottish operations for £2.85 million, John Riblat, chairman, says effective control of costs helped trim pre-tax losses from £525,000 to £184,000 in the year ended May 31. There is no dividend.

Payout doubled

Dawsongroup, the truck rental and portable cold storage group, has doubled its interim dividend to 1.5p a share on the back of an 80 per cent rise in pre-tax profits to £5.55 million in the six months to June 30. The group's shares jumped 30p to 273p yesterday.

Single market a myth for travellers

By JON ASHWORTH

AVOID London hotels, do not use the telephone in Milan, and do not even think about having a meal in Geneva. These are some of the findings of a survey showing that business travellers in Europe would be well-advised to plot their routes carefully.

Costs for food, accommodation, travel and business services can vary by up to 100 per cent, depending on which city you choose, according to the Visa business travel cost survey, published today.

The cost of a room in a four-star hotel varies from £223 in London to £135 in Oslo. Switzerland is the most expensive place for a meal but wonderful for telephone addicts. A business meal for four in Geneva costs £334, compared with £66 in Barcelona. Even a simple cup of coffee may seriously damage your budget. You can pay £1.82 for one in Oslo.



Card-carriers' gamble costs vary up to 100 per cent

Amsterdam provides some of the best overall value for business travellers, even if secretarial and fax services are costly, but no one city wins on all counts.

"It is getting increasingly difficult to predict business expenses," said John Chaplin, Visa's vice president, market development, in Europe, Africa and the Middle East. Hotel rates in Amsterdam are about average, at £174, and a business lunch for four, at nearly £138, is among the cheapest. Secretaries, however, cost £211 a day and a one page fax, £5.33 — by far the most expensive on the list.

London is the costliest city for hotels and taxis. A cab from the airport to the city centre averages £40, compared with just over £23 in Paris. A two kilometre taxi ride will clock up £6 on the meter, against £2 in the French capital.

Brussels is also the most expensive place in Europe to hire a car. A mid-range car costs more than £132 a day, against £48 in Amsterdam. Dublin emerges from the survey with flying colours. Ten of the 14 costs surveyed came out at below average, with hotel rooms costing £128, car hire from £51 and a cup of coffee 56p.

The ideal itinerary? Pick Milan for accommodation and secretarial services, rent a car in Amsterdam, make phone calls in Geneva, post letters in London and entertain clients in Dublin. Forget croissants and coffee by the banks of the Seine — breakfast in Paris is the most expensive in Europe.

LEGAL & PUBLIC NOTICES

PUBLIC NOTICES

UNIVERSITY OF WALES
SWANSEA
UCCA Applicants
Helpline
Friday, 20 to
Friday, 27
August 1993
Tel: 0792 295097
Fax: 0792 295618

LEGAL NOTICES

FRANCIS BELL & ALBERT LIMITED
Notice is hereby given pursuant to Section 98 of the Insolvency Act 1986, that a meeting of the creditors of the above named company will be held at 2, St. James's Place, London W1A 1AB, on 31 August 1993 at 10.30am for the purpose of receiving the report of the Administrator of the company and for the purpose of electing a Liquidator. The meeting will be held at 2, St. James's Place, London W1A 1AB, on 31 August 1993 at 10.30am for the purpose of receiving the report of the Administrator of the company and for the purpose of electing a Liquidator. The meeting will be held at 2, St. James's Place, London W1A 1AB, on 31 August 1993 at 10.30am for the purpose of receiving the report of the Administrator of the company and for the purpose of electing a Liquidator.

LEGAL, PUBLIC, COMPANY & PARLIAMENTARY NOTICES
TO PLACE ALL YOUR ANNOUNCEMENTS
PLEASE CALL DEBRA GYNN
TEL: 071-782 7344 or FAX: 071-481 9313

Ex-RHM chief takes over at Queens Moat

By OUR CITY STAFF

STANLEY Metcalfe, who stepped down from Ranks Hovis McDougall last year after a hard-fought takeover battle, is to become chairman of Queens Moat Houses, the troubled hotels group.

He replaces John Baird, the founder and chairman, who has formally resigned after announcing his intention to do so last month. Andrew Coppel, group chief executive, will act as interim chairman until Mr Metcalfe takes up his appointment after the annual meeting on August 26.

Shares in Queens Moat, suspended at 47p in March, are unlikely to be relisted until November, due to talks with bankers over the rescheduling of debts estimated at £1 billion. The company expects to present its plans to the banks by the end of October.

Nine directors have resigned from Queens Moat since the suspension. Mr

Coppel was appointed chief executive last month. The company defended the choice of Mr Metcalfe, a non-hoteller, on the grounds of his business record. A spokesman said he had "solid industrial experience". Analysts said it was too early to judge the merits of the appointment.

Mr Metcalfe stepped down as chairman of RHM in November after it was acquired by Tomkins, the industrial conglomerate. He will join as non-executive chairman, but has agreed to devote about three full days a week to the company to begin with.

He has been keeping a low profile since last year's hostile bid by Hanson, which triggered a heated battle for the baking and grocery group.

Tomkins surprised the market when it stepped in with a £925 million agreed cash offer for RHM in October.

Financial Report

SKF's Interim Report for the Six-Month Period Ended June 30, 1993

SKF is the world's leading company in the rolling bearings industry, with a world market share of approximately 20 per cent.

SKF Group sales for the first six months of 1993 amounted to SEK 14,526m (£1,295m) compared with SEK 14,037m (£1,342m) in the first half of 1992. In comparing the two periods, the fact that CCT Tolls was included in the 1992 sales figure must be taken into account, as should the weakening of the Swedish krona. Following adjustment for these effects, sales declined approximately 8 per cent during 1993, compared with 1992. The Group reported a loss, after financial income and expense, of SEK -494m (£-42m) compared with a loss of SEK -194m (£-19m) in the first six months of 1992. During the second quarter of 1993 the Group reported a loss of SEK -114m (£-10m) compared with a loss of SEK -355m (£-32m) for the first quarter.

The improvement in earnings between the second and first quarters of 1993 was due to the extensive rationalization programme implemented by the Group since the autumn of 1991.

Bearings and seals
Sales in Europe during the second quarter of the year remained at the same level as in the first quarter.

Volume has now remained virtually unchanged — at a low level — for three consecutive quarters.

Demand for bearings in the North American market continued to be favourable, with improvements in both volume and earnings during the second quarter of the year, compared with the first. The trend of sales in North America was also favourable when compared with the first half of 1992. SKF has now entered the third consecutive year of increased sales in this market. Although the strongest trend was reported in the automotive segment, sales in the machinery segment also improved.

Ovako Steel
Demand for special steel products continued to be weak during the second quarter of 1993. No additional decline was reported, compared with the first quarter. Prices remained under intense pressure but no further deterioration was reported.

Forecast
Provided that the Group's sales do not deteriorate, the second half of 1993 will show a better result than the first half.

For a copy of the 1993 Half Year Report please contact:
SKF Group Public Affairs
5415-50 Göteborg,
SWEDEN
Tel: +46-31-37 10 00

Average rate of exchange January - June 1993 (GBP=) 11.22 SEK
January - June 1992 (GBP=) 10.46 SEK



Investors lose their appetite and record-breaking run ends

THE equity market's spectacular record-breaking run came to an ϵ^2 -tight halt as investors decided to take profits. After another opening mark-up, which saw the FTSE 100 index climb almost 16 points to a trading high of 3,089.2, share prices came off the boil. The index closed 8.1 down, at 3,065.5, with a total of \$36.9 million shares traded.

A steady stream of negative news blunted investors' recent enthusiasm and signalled that it might be time to start taking a few profits.

News of an attack by American warplanes on Iraq was followed by increased tension in the Middle East after the death of eight Israeli soldiers. A disarming set of US

STOCK MARKET

trade figures only added to the gloom.

But the profit-taking was welcomed by market-makers, who have become increasingly squeezed by stock shortages since the start of the turmoil in the exchange-rate mechanism this month.

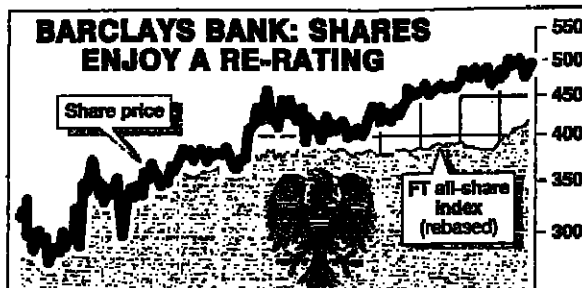
On the corporate front, Hang Seng Bank, part of HSBC, raised a question mark over economic recovery in Europe and America with its first-half figures. HSBC finished 40p lower at 724p.

The news also left Standard Chartered 25p down at 964p.

Elsewhere in the banking sector, **Barclays Bank** jumped 19p to 491p as the City gave a thumbs-up to the appointment of Martin Taylor, who is chairman and chief executive of **Courtaulds Textiles**, as chief executive. He will join the board on November 1, and take up his new role in the new year.

He will be replaced as chief executive at Courtaulds Textiles by Noel Jervis, who currently heads-up the group's fabrics division. Sir Christopher Hogg, currently a non-executive director, will take on the role of chairman. Courtaulds Textiles ended the day 15p lower at 548p.

The pharmaceutical sector came in for profit-taking, after



a hectic few days that saw share prices make up for lost ground. Glaxo firmed 2p to 593p as the patent trial for its Zantac anti-ulcer treatment continued in the American courts. Rival Novopharm, which is suing Glaxo, has admitted to infringing US patent that provides Glaxo exclusive rights.

Fisons lost an early lead to finish all-square at 179p, while Medeva fell 6p to 106p. SmithKline Beecham A fell 3p to 458½p, while Zeneca firmed 1p to 696p. Only Wellcome managed to make

But there was further selective support for the food retailers, one of the worst performing sectors in the market this year. Asda eased 1½p to 63p, but there were gains for Argill, 5p to 347p, Kwik Save, 10p to 733p, J Sainsbury, 11p to 516p, and

The drinks sector also continued to attract selective support, after a miserable year so far, with fund managers looking for strong yields. Allied Lyons rose 9p to 606p. Bass 5p to 511p. Boddington 4p to 278p. Greenalls 7p to 370p and Whitbread A 6p to 525p. The exception to the rule was Grand Metropolitan, down

11p at 450p. There was no shortage of support for **Ree International**, with the price climbing 18p to 703p, as both James Capel and Soci t  G n rale Strauss Turnbul began recommending the shares.

British Aerospace was another nervous market, with the price losing 14p at 454p. Comments by the Taiwanese government have cast further doubt on the proposed joint venture with Taiwan to build

□ **GILT-EDGED:** prices continued to lose ground with support drying up after the Bank of England's decision not to issue any further tax stocks for the time being. There was further heavy trading on the futures market as the September series of the Long Gilt dropped more than

On the cash market, the long end suffered the biggest falls with Treasury 9 per cent 2012 falling £1¹¹/₁₆ to £1164¹/₁₆ while in shorts Treasury 9¹/₂ per cent 1999 eased £2¹/₁₆ to £113¹/₁₆.

MICHAEL CLARK

Hutchison returns to black

Hutchison Whampoa yesterday revealed net profits of HK\$2.5 billion (£216 million) for the six months to end-June, compared with losses of HK\$78 million for the same period last year.

The turnaround was mainly due to the successful revamp of Husky Oil, the group's 49 per cent-owned company in Canada. Hutchison is paying an interim dividend of 19 cents per share, up from 16 cents last year.

Bank ahead

Code doubles

The interim dividend has been raised at Kode International, the computer group, to 2p (1.5p) after pre-tax profits more than doubled to £710,000 (£330,000) in the 26 weeks to July 2.

T Clarke dips

Interim pre-tax profits at T. Clarke, the electrical contractor, have slumped to £274,464 (£672,207). The interim dividend is 1.26p.

MAJOR CHANGES

RISES:	
Cater Allen	568p (+10p)
Britannic	452p (+10p)
Compass Group	566p (+18p)
API	323p (+15p)
FALLS:	
HSBC	724p (-40p)
Grand Met	450p (-11p)
Medland	553p (-17p)
Wolseley	640p (-15p)
Euro Disney	635p (-20p)

Closing Prices Page 26



Screen wars: David Taylor, ICV managing director, unveils the Topic 3 system that will compete against Telekurs, the Swiss-owned company, in the fight for market share of the Stock Exchange's announcement and information system.

Willis Corroon beats forecasts at half-time

By SARAH BAGNALL, INSURANCE CORRESPONDENT

WILLIS Corroon, the UK's biggest insurance broker, beat City expectations, with a 17 per cent rise in interim pre-tax profits to £63.1 million from £54.1 million.

The better than expected result for the first six months of 1993, helped by a £4.6 million exchange rate benefit, lifted the shares 7p to 233p. As indicated after the first quarter, Willis Corroon is declaring a third interim dividend of 1.65p, half that paid last time. Shareholders are being offered a scrip alternative, details of which are to be announced shortly.

In a joint statement, Roger

Elliott, executive chairman, and Richard Miller, chief executive, said: "The group's results for the first six months of the year have maintained the improvement shown in the first quarter." Profits were dampened slightly by a £600,000 fall in interest and investment income to £27.1 million and an £800,000 rise in interest payable to £3.5 million.

The profits of the group's continuing operations advanced by 26 per cent, to £68.4 million, on the back of a 15 per cent rise in turnover to £367.8 million. The discontinued UK underwriting operation lost

£5.3 million, £2.7 million in the first quarter.

Brokerage and fee income after foreign exchange movements, non-recurring items and some revenue phasing are stripped out, advanced 2 per cent. Measures taken in the past two years to contain costs brought a 1 per cent drop in underlying expenses.

At the operating level, continuing operations increased revenue from £345.7 million to £393.2 million, while expenses rose from £281.4 million to £313.9 million. These, coupled with a rise in underwriting claims from £11.5 million to £13.1 million, resulted in a rise

in operating profits from £54 million to £68.4 million.

Mr Elliott and Mr Miller said: "Revenue has continued to benefit from higher premium rates for much of the business handled by the group outside of North America, a some extent offset by ongoing capacity shortage, especially in London. Premiums remain generally low in the US, with some signs of hardening for property risks."

Earnings per share advanced from 8.3p to 9.3p, and to 10.2p if discontinued operations are stripped out.

Tempos, page 2

Dow finds problems in early trade

New York — Shares were narrowly mixed, with consumer non-durables following through on Wednesday's rally. After some initial profit-taking, most drug stocks moved back into positive territory by mid-morning, while some food and beverage stocks were also higher.

The Dow Jones industrial average was up 1.40 points at 3,606.26. □ Tokyo — Shares ended down on position adjustment due to a lack of bright incentives. The Nikkei average closed 85.71 points lower at 20,687.47.

☐ **Hong Kong** — Share prices ended at their fourth straight closing high. The Hang Seng index surged 44.29 points to 7,605.26.
☐ **Frankfurt** — Share prices picked up in late trading. The Dax index ended 3.26 points higher at 3,338.33.

RECENT ISSUES						
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Bakyrchik (120)	145	+				
BT (Partiv/Paid) (150)	184					

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FTSE VOLUMES		MAJOR STOCKS	
ASDA Gap 7,200	Cardbu 3,200	MB Carins 3,600	Scott Power 3,300
Angly Nati 3,900	Cashbury 1,800	Marlford Spt 5,600	Seas 5,300
ASDA-Lyons 2,900	Coats Lda 2,800	NFC 1,300	Svm Trent 1,000
Angly-Lyons 531	Coatengals W 531	Narney Bk 1,300	Cell Trans 1,000
Angly-Gl 2,900	Coats Yuvalda 1,300	Nat Power 2,500	Skip 1,200
Angly wigan 2,900	De La Rue 4,600	Nth Wst 1,700	Smk3 Rich 3,700
AS Foods 68	Enterp Orl 1,000	Nthrn Pds 1,000	Smk3 Nph 1,900
AS Foods 675	Gen G 700	P & O 2,100	Stn Chard 3,100
BAT 5,700	GUS A 255	Peaslon 9,901	Stn Chard 3,100
BP 5,700	Gen Acc 1,700	Prudential 4,400	TI GP 1,300
BP 7,600	Gen Elec 3,500	RMIC 430	TSB 3,200
BSA 9,000	Gen W 700	WTZ 904	Tye & Lyle 1,100
Bk of Scot 2,900	Grand 3,700	Wmns W 1,300	Tesco 3,600
Barclays 16,000	Granda Met 4,700	Reddit Crg 874	Ranks W 1,300
Bass 5,700	Guinness 3,900	Redd Int 2,900	Thrm EM1 1,900
Life Clre 410	HSBC 13,000	Reef 2,400	Tomkins 3,800
Life Clre 410	Henson 12,000	Reel Inti 2,900	Unilever 2,900
Lowell 1,900	ICI 1,600	Restons 655	Unilever 2,900
Brit Aero 4,000	Inchcape 1,600	Rethers 645	Vodafone 4,000
Brit Airways 3,100	Kingfisher 11,000	Rothmans 1,600	Vodafone 4,000
Brit Gas 12,000	Ladbroles 10,000	Ryl Rts 2,500	Whitard 1,900
Brit Gas 10,000	Land Sec 10,000	Ryl Bk Scot 3,100	Wills Hld 2,300
Burnham C 515	Legal & Gn 740	Sainsbury 5,500	Wolseley 2,500
Water Wile 3,100	Lloyds Bk 4,100	Scott & Nw 4,600	Zeneca 3,200

NEW YORK (midday):

Dow Jones 3605.26 (+140)

S&P Composite 456.40 (+0.36)

Tokyo 20687.41 (+8.71)

Hong Kong:

Hang Seng 7605.26 (+44.29)

Amsterdam:

CBS Tendency 128.5 (-0.3)

Sydney A 1926.3 (-31.4)

Frankfurt:

DAX 1938.98 (+3.26)

TRADITION

First Dealings **Last Dealings**

August 9 **August 20**

Call options were taken out on W8/8
Kunick, Norman Hay, Marshall, Van
Vance, Pele Briest, Aerospace, Nor
Resumes, Schwabach.

INDICES	
FT 30 share	2994.5 (+11.6)
Brussels	3333.7 (+33.7)
General	6949.34 (+3.74)
Paris CAC	390.29 (+4.9)
Zurich: SKA Gen	\$79.5 (same)
London:	
FT All-Share	1521.0 (+3.0)
FT 100	1642.9 (+1.9)
FT Gold Mines	2015.5 (+4.5)
FT Fixed Interest	124.51 (+0.02)
FT Govt Secs	1020.7 (+0.31)
Burgin	419.4
SEAQ Volume	\$36.9M
USM (Datastrm)	141.69 (+0.49)
LISTED OPTIONS	
Last Declaration	For Settlement
November 11	November 22
* AMGEN, ARCO, ARLEN, BET, FERRAND, HESSEY, SHARSHILL, SHETWOOD, SPENCER & HAYS, PAUL & CELLS, FERRAND, NEWBURY	

LONDON FIN		Period
FTSE 100	Previous open interest: 55336	Sep 93
Three Month Sterling	Previous open interest: 37512	Dec 93
Three Mth Eurodollar	Previous open interest: 13562	Sep 93
Three Mth Euro DM	Previous open interest: 65864	Dec 93
Long Gilt	Previous open interest: 9451	Sep 93
Japanese Govmt Bond		Dec 93
German Gov Bd Bund	Previous open interest: 65444	Sep 93
German Gov Bd Bobl	Previous open interest: 1663	Sep 93
Three month ECU	Previous open interest: 3281	Sep 93
Euro Swiss Franc		Sep 93
British Govt Bond		Dec 93
Italian Govt Bond		Sep 93
Previous open interest: 8279		Sep 93

INCIAL FUTURES				
	Open	High	Low	Close
3088.0	3082.0	3085.0	3080.0	123 7/8
3116.0	3123.0	3091.0	3094.0	1 1/2
94.16	94.19	94.15	94.17	104
94.61	94.64	94.54	94.56	200 1/2
94.78	94.78	94.67	94.67	37 1/2
96.73	96.73	96.72	96.73	3
96.42	96.42	96.40	96.43	1
93.52	93.55	93.50	93.53	258
94.06	94.06	93.97	93.95	258
113-12	113-12	112-49	112-25	658 1/2
113-12	113-12	112-49	112-25	658 1/2
111-02	111-02	110-84	110-60	60
110-28	110-28	109-92	109-45	27 1/2
97.28	97.34	97.12	97.23	565 1/2
97.43	97.44	97.37	97.37	47 1/2
100.47	100.47	100.36	100.41	124 1/2
100.47	100.47	100.36	100.41	124 1/2
92.95	93.02	92.94	93.04	110 1/2
93.95	93.97	93.90	93.93	110 1/2
95.42	95.44	95.39	95.41	110 1/2
95.78	95.80	95.75	95.76	157 1/2
112.80	112.84	112.80	112.77	200 1/2
112.80	112.84	112.80	112.77	200 1/2

MONEY MARKETS				
Exchange index compared with 1985 was same at 81.5 (day's range 81.5-81.7).				
STERLING (SPOT AND FORWARD RATES)				
Mkt Rates for Aug 19	Range	Close	1 month	3 month
Amsterdam	2,988.2-2,960	2,965.5-2,980	12-12 1/2	46-48
Brussels	53.28-53.4	53.28-53.4	5 1/2-5 1/2	17-17 1/2
Copenhagen	10.320-10.430	10.320-10.380	8-8 1/2	26-28
Düsseldorf	1,068.0-1,069	1,068.2-1,069	6-6 1/2	16-16 1/2
Frankfurt	2,529.5-2,526	2,529.5-2,526	1-1 1/2	4-4 1/2
London	100.261-100	100.26-100	122-122 1/2	364-364 1/2
Paris	274.34-270.87	274.34-270.87	80-80 1/2	250-250 1/2
Stockholm	20.18-20.18	20.18-20.18	2-2 1/2	7-7 1/2
Milan	240.10-240.80	240.10-240.80	8-8 1/2	26-28
Montreal	1,924.4-1,993	1,924.4-1,986	25-25 1/2	40-40 1/2
New York	1,510.5-1,510	1,505.5-1,505	10-10 1/2	13-13 1/2
Osaka	10.940-10.770	10.940-10.980	10-10 1/2	13-13 1/2
Porto	8,250.0-8,320	8,250.0-8,300	13-13 1/2	21-21 1/2
Stockholm	1,290.0-1,290	1,290.0-1,290	13-13 1/2	21-21 1/2
Tokyo	153.60-154.43	153.60-153.87	13-13 1/2	17-17 1/2
Venice	17.81-17.77	17.81-17.77	13-13 1/2	17-17 1/2
Zurich	2,262.4-2,266	2,262.4-2,266	13-13 1/2	17-17 1/2
Source: Extel				
Premium + pr. Discount				
OTHER STERLING		DOLLAR SPOT RATES		
Argentina peso	1,544-1,570	Australia	1.487-1.4	

[illegible]

COMMODITY REPORT: Robustness mostly slower with high profit-market's rapid recent rise. White sugar gains of up to 2.2% driven by any clear overall trend with the undeliverability of Brazilian crystals awaited.

LONDON COMMODITY EXCHANGE

COCOA		
Sep	762/70	Dec 846/1
Oct	769/79	Mar 850/1
Nov	769/84	May 850/1
Dec	770/84	Jul 850/1
Jan	823/81	Oct 890/0
Feb	823/81	Volume: 476
Jul	833/53	

ROBUSTA COFFEES (F)

COCOA		
Sep	124/120	Dec 1162/115
Nov	1236/124	Jul 1170/118
Dec	1236/124	Volume: 1170
Jan	1162/116	Mar 1170/115

RAW SUGAR FOB

COCOA		
Spot unq	Dec	unq
Aug	unq	unq
Oct	unq	unq
Mar	unq	unq

WHITE SUGAR (FOB)

COCOA		
Repackers	May	263/167
Spot 2945	Oct	269/167
Aug	265/610	Oct 261/57
Oct	265/570	Dec 263/167
Mar	265/570	Volume: 14

MEAT & LIVESTOCK COMMISSION

Average 18 weeks at representative markets on August 17

(c/kg live)	Pig	Sheep	Cattle
18-24	78.35	82.22	133.40
1+1/2	-40.31	-22.1	133.40
Eng/Water	-73.23	88.10	143.50
18-24	-11.3	-44.4	133.40
C Scotland	78.35	82.22	133.40
1+1/2	-34.09	-21.3	140.0
Aug	-32.2	-43.2	-4.0

LONDON MEAT FUTURES

Live Pig (c/kg)

COCOA			
Open	Close	Open	Close
Aug	unq	May	unq
Sep	unq	Volume:	

<p>coffee futures finished making emerging after the coffee futures were showing a moderate tendency to lag in volume of arbitration on the against New York still</p>				<p>IC19-L to continue for direct</p>
<p>GRN LONDON GRAIN FUTURES (close 1/4)</p>				<p>Brent 1/4 Brent 1/5 Brent 1/6 W Texas</p>
Sep	104.96			\$9
Nov	104.96			Grain 5/8
Jan	105.00			Non EB
Mar	105.00			Non EB
May	112.50			Non EB
<p>Volume: 293</p>				<p>Naiphath</p>
<p>BARLEY (close 1/4)</p>				
Sep	99.08			
Nov	102.90			
Jan	107.88			
Mar	105.00			
May	112.50			
<p>Volume: 45</p>				<p>Sep Oct Nov</p>
<p>MIL-PRO SOYA (close 1/4)</p>				<p>Oct Nov Dec</p>
Aug	101.00	101.00		
Oct	101.00	101.00		
Dec	101.00	101.00		
Feb	101.00	101.00		
Apr	101.00	101.00		
<p>Volume: 10</p>				<p>Oct Nov Dec</p>
<p>POTATO Open Close</p>				
1/4	79.5	79.5		
1/2	79.5	79.5		
3/4	79.5	79.5		
May	79.5	79.5		
<p>Volume: 34</p>				<p>Aug 93 Sep 93 Oct 93 Nov 93 Vol: 10</p>
<p>RUBBER (No 1 RSS C2 p/4)</p>				
Sep	99.25-99.25			
<p>(Official) (Volume prev day)</p>				<p>LONDON Cattle 1/4 Cattle 1/5 Cattle 1/6 Cattle 1/7 Cattle 1/8 Cattle 1/9 Cattle 1/10 Cattle 1/11 Cattle 1/12 Cattle 1/13 Cattle 1/14 Cattle 1/15 Cattle 1/16 Cattle 1/17 Cattle 1/18 Cattle 1/19 Cattle 1/20 Cattle 1/21 Cattle 1/22 Cattle 1/23 Cattle 1/24 Cattle 1/25 Cattle 1/26 Cattle 1/27 Cattle 1/28 Cattle 1/29 Cattle 1/30 Cattle 1/31 Cattle 1/32 Cattle 1/33 Cattle 1/34 Cattle 1/35 Cattle 1/36 Cattle 1/37 Cattle 1/38 Cattle 1/39 Cattle 1/40 Cattle 1/41 Cattle 1/42 Cattle 1/43 Cattle 1/44 Cattle 1/45 Cattle 1/46 Cattle 1/47 Cattle 1/48 Cattle 1/49 Cattle 1/50 Cattle 1/51 Cattle 1/52 Cattle 1/53 Cattle 1/54 Cattle 1/55 Cattle 1/56 Cattle 1/57 Cattle 1/58 Cattle 1/59 Cattle 1/60 Cattle 1/61 Cattle 1/62 Cattle 1/63 Cattle 1/64 Cattle 1/65 Cattle 1/66 Cattle 1/67 Cattle 1/68 Cattle 1/69 Cattle 1/70 Cattle 1/71 Cattle 1/72 Cattle 1/73 Cattle 1/74 Cattle 1/75 Cattle 1/76 Cattle 1/77 Cattle 1/78 Cattle 1/79 Cattle 1/80 Cattle 1/81 Cattle 1/82 Cattle 1/83 Cattle 1/84 Cattle 1/85 Cattle 1/86 Cattle 1/87 Cattle 1/88 Cattle 1/89 Cattle 1/90 Cattle 1/91 Cattle 1/92 Cattle 1/93 Cattle 1/94 Cattle 1/95 Cattle 1/96 Cattle 1/97 Cattle 1/98 Cattle 1/99 Cattle 1/100</p>

R (London 4.00pm): Oil prices to stagnate while the market searched in the short term.			
CRUDE OILS (\$/barrel FOB)			
Arab (light)	16.70	-0.02	
Arab (Med)	16.80	0.10	
Arab (heavy)	17.00	0.05	
Arab (intermediate)	17.45	0.05	
Arab (heavy)	18.15	n/c	
PRODUCTS (\$/MT)			
CLIF NW Europe (premium delivery)			
GAS	112	Offer	P94-112
Gas oil	114	Offer	P94-114
114 Sep	114	115	
114 Oct	116	117	
114 Nov	116	117	
114 Dec	116	117	
IPR EUROPE			
Gas oil	109		
GAS OIL			
101.75-102.00	Dec	109.50-110	
101.75-102.00	Jan	109.50-110	
101.75-102.00	Feb	109.50-110	
BRENT (4.00pm)			
16.97-16.98	Jan	17.41-17.46	
17.16-17.17	Feb	17.37-17.52	
17.16-17.17	Mar	Vol 10649	
UNLEADED GASOLINE			
82.82-84.00	Dec	n/a	
n/a	Jan	n/a	
n/a	Feb	n/a	
BITUMEN			
GNF Lat 60/90			
High: 1400	Low: 1440	Close: 1460	
1495	1485	1490	
1495	1500	1505	
1505	1510	1520	
1525	1530	1535	
1535	1540	1545	
1545	1550	1555	
1555	1560	1565	
1565	1570	1575	
1575	1580	1585	
1585	1590	1595	
1595	1600	1605	
1605	1610	1615	
1615	1620	1625	
1625	1630	1635	
1635	1640	1645	
1645	1650	1655	
1655	1660	1665	
1665	1670	1675	
1675	1680	1685	
1685	1690	1695	
1695	1700	1705	
1705	1710	1715	
1715	1720	1725	
1725	1730	1735	
1735	1740	1745	
1745	1750	1755	
1755	1760	1765	
1765	1770	1775	
1775	1780	1785	
1785	1790	1795	
1795	1800	1805	
1805	1810	1815	
1815	1820	1825	
1825	1830	1835	
1835	1840	1845	
1845	1850	1855	
1855	1860	1865	
1865	1870	1875	
1875	1880	1885	
1885	1890	1895	
1895	1900	1905	
1905	1910	1915	
1915	1920	1925	
1925	1930	1935	
1935	1940	1945	
1945	1950	1955	
1955	1960	1965	
1965	1970	1975	
1975	1980	1985	
1985	1990	1995	
1995	2000	2005	
2005	2010	2015	
2015	2020	2025	
2025	2030	2035	
2035	2040	2045	
2045	2050	2055	
2055	2060	2065	
2065	2070	2075	
2075	2080	2085	
2085	2090	2095	
2095	2100	2105	
2105	2110	2115	
2115	2120	2125	
2125	2130	2135	
2135	2140	2145	
2145	2150	2155	
2155	2160	2165	
2165	2170	2175	
2175	2180	2185	
2185	2190	2195	
2195	2200	2205	
2205	2210	2215	
2215	2220	2225	
2225	2230	2235	
2235	2240	2245	
2245	2250	2255	
2255	2260	2265	
2265	2270	2275	
2275	2280	2285	
2285	2290	2295	
2295	2300	2305	
2305	2310	2315	
2315	2320	2325	
2325	2330	2335	
2335	2340	2345	
2345	2350	2355	
2355	2360	2365	
2365	2370	2375	
2375	2380	2385	
2385	2390	2395	
2395	2400	2405	
2405	2410	2415	
2415	2420	2425	
2425	2430	2435	
2435	2440	2445	
2445	2450	2455	
2455	2460	2465	
2465	2470	2475	
2475	2480	2485	
2485	2490	2495	
2495	2500	2505	
2505	2510	2515	
2515	2520	2525	
2525	2530	2535	
2535	2540	2545	
2545	2550	2555	
2555	2560	2565	
2565	2570	2575	
2575	2580	2585	
2585	2590	2595	
2595	2600	2605	
2605	2610	2615	
2615	2620	2625	
2625	2630	2635	
2635	2640	2645	
2645	2650	2655	
2655	2660	2665	
2665	2670	2675	
2675	2680	2685	
2685	2690	2695	
2695	2700	2705	
2705	2710	2715	
2715	2720	2725	
2725	2730	2735	
2735	2740	2745	
2745	2750	2755	
2755	2760	2765	
2765	2770	2775	
2775	2780	2785	
2785	2790	2795	
2795	2800	2805	
2805	2810	2815	
2815	2820	2825	
2825	2830	2835	
2835	2840	2845	
2845	2850	2855	
2855	2860	2865	
2865	2870	2875	
2875	2880	2885	
2885	2890	2895	
2895	2900	2905	
2905	2910	2915	
2915	2920	2925	
2925	2930	2935	
2935	2940	2945	
2945	2950	2955	
2955	2960	2965	
2965	2970	2975	
2975	2980	2985	
2985	2990	2995	
2995	3000	3005	
3005	3010	3015	
3015	3020	3025	
3025	3030	3035	
3035	3040	3045	
3045	3050	3055	
3055	3060	3065	
3065	3070	3075	
3075	3080	3085	
3085	3090	3095	
3095	3100	3105	
3105	3110	3115	
3115	3120	3125	
3125	3130	3135	
3135	3140	3145	
3145	3150	3155	
3155	3160	3165	
3165	3170	3175	
3175	3180	3185	
3185	3190	3195	
3195	3200	3205	
3205	3210	3215	
3215	3220	3225	
3225	3230	3235	
3235	3240	3245	
3245	3250	3255	
3255	3260	3265	
3265	3270	3275	
3275	3280	3285	
3285	3290	3295	
3295	3300	3305	
3305	3310	3315	
3315	3320	3325	
3325	3330	3335	
3335	3340	3345	
3345	3350	3355	
3355	3360	3365	
3365	3370	3375	
3375	3380	3385	
3385	3390	3395	
3395	3400	3405	
3405	3410	3415	
3415	3420	3425	
3425	3430	3435	
3435	3440	3445	
3445	3450	3455	
3455	3460	3465	
3465	3470	3475	
3475	3480	3485	
3485	3490	3495	
3495	3500	3505	
3505	3510	3515	
3515	3520	3525	
3525	3530	3535	
3535	3540	3545	
3545	3550	3555	
3555	3560	3565	
3565	3570	3575	
3575	3580	3585	
3585	3590	3595	
3595	3600	3605	
3605	3610	3615	
3615	3620	3625	
3625	3630	3635	
3635	3640	3645	
3645	3650	3655	
3655	3660	3665	
3665	3670	3675	
3675	3680	3685	
3685	3690	3695	
3695	3700	3705	
3705	3710	3715	
3715	3720	3725	
3725	3730	3735	
3735	3740	3745	
3745	3750	3755	
3755	3760	3765	
3765	3770	3775	
3775	3780	3785	
3785	3790	3795	
3795	3800	3805	
3805	3810	3815	
3815	3820	3825	
3825	3830	3835	
3835	3840	3845	
3845	3850	3855	
3855	3860	3865	
3865	3870	3875	
3875	3880	3885	
3885	3890	3895	
3895	3900	3905	
3905	3910	3915	
3915	3920	3925	
3925	3930	3935	
3935	3940	3945	
3945	3950	3955	
3955	3960	3965	
3965	3970	3975	
3975	3980	3985	
3985	3990	3995	
3995	4000	4005	
4005	4010	4015	
4015	4020	4025	
4025	4030	4035	
4035	4040	4045	
4045	4050	4055	
4055	4060	4065	
4065	4070	4075	
4075	4080	4085	
4085	4090	4095	
4095	4100	4105	
4105	4110	4115	
4115	4120	4125	
4125	4130	4135	
4135	4140	4145	
4145	4150	4155	
4155	4160	4165	
4165	4170	4175	
4175	4180	4185	
4185	4190	4195	
4195	4200	4205	
4205	4210	4215	
4215	4220	4225	
4225	4230	4235	
4235	4240	4245	
4245	4250	4255	
4255	4260	4265	
4265	4270	4275	
4275	4280	4285	
4285	4290	4295	
4295	4300	4305	
4305	4310	4315	
4315	4320	4325	
4325	4330	4335	
4335	4340	4345	
4345	4350	4355	
4355	4360	4365	
4365	4370	4375	
4375	4380	4385	
4385	4390	4395	
4395	4400	4405	
4405	4410	4415	
4415	4420	4425	
4425	4430	4435	
4435	4440	4445	
4445	4450	4455	
4455	4460	4465	
4465	4470	4475	
4475	4480	4485	
4485	4490	4495	
4495	4500	4505	
4505	4510	4515	
4515	4520	4525	
4525	4530	4535	
4535	4540	4545	
4545	4550	4555	
4555	4560	4565	
4565	4570	4575	
4575	4580	4585	
4585	4590	4595	
4595	4600	4605	
4605	4610	4615	
4615	4620	4625	
4625	4630	4635	
4635	4640	4645	
4645	4650	4655	
4655	4660	4665	
4665	4670	4675	
4675	4680	4685	
4685	4690	4695	
4695	4700	4705	
4705	4710	4715	
4715	4720	4725	
4725	4730	4735	

Bahrain dollar	0.5645-0.5765	Belgium (Com)	32.27-33
Brazil cruzeiro	169.128-76	Canada	1.3209-1.3
Cypriot pound	0.7657-0.785	Denmark	1.6870-1.685
Finland markka	8.6674-8.788	France	5.8807-5.88
Greece drachma	363.15-360.5	Germany	1.6789-1.68
Hong Kong dollar	11.4222-11.7514	Italy	7.7425-7.74
India rupee	47.14-48.10	Japan	1.4074-1.41
Kenya Shilling	101.63-68	Ireland	101.67-68
Malaysia ringgit	3.875-3.892	Spain	190.025-190.02
Mexican peso	16.62-17.2	Sweden	1.4735-1.47
New Zealand dollar	2.7098-2.7242	Switzerland	1.4735-1.47
Saudi Arabia riyal	5.0095-5.7355		
Singapore dollar	2.0319-2.0342		
S Africa rand (fin)	7.0243-7.0267		
S Africa rand (com)	5.4592-5.4762		
U. S. dollar	5.4592-5.4762		
Barrington Bank GTS * Liquid Rate			

MONEY RATES (%)				
Base Rates: Clearing banks & Finance Use				
Discount Market Rates: Overnight	Low 6			Week forward
Treasury Bills (Oct42): 3 mth 5% 3 mth 5% 3 mth 5% 3 mth 5%				
Prime Bank Bills (Dist)	1 mth 2 mth 3 mth 6 mth 12 mth			
Standing Money Rates:	5 1/8% 5 1/8% 5 1/8% 5 1/8% 5 1/8%			
Interbank:	6-5% 6-5% 5 1/8% 5 1/8% 5 1/8%			
Overnight: open & close	6-5% 6-5% 5 1/8% 5 1/8% 5 1/8%			
Local Authority Depos:	5% 5% n/a 5% 5%			
Secured CDs:	5 1/8% 5 1/8% n/a 5 1/8% 5 1/8%			
Demand CDs:	3.08-3.05 n/a 3.13-3.10 3.30-3.26 3.49-3.34			
Building Society CDs:	5 1/8% 5 1/8% n/a 5 1/8% 5 1/8%			

SCGD: Fixed Rate Sterling Export Finance, Make-up date: July 30, 1993, Agreed rate Aug 25, 1993 to Sept 28, 1993. Scheme III: 7.25%. Reference rate July 1, 1993 to July 1993. Scheme IV & V: 6.00%.

EUROPEAN MONEY DEPOSITS (%)				
Currency	7 day	1 mth	3 mth	6 mth
Dollar:	3 1/2%	3-3%	3-3%	3-3%
Deutschmark:	6 1/8%	6-6%	6 1/8%	6 1/8%
French Franc:	6 1/8%	6-6%	6 1/8%	6 1/8%
Swiss Franc:	6 1/8%	6-6%	6 1/8%	6 1/8%
Yen:	3 1/4%	3 1/4%	3 1/4%	3 1/4%

GOLD AND PRECIOUS METALS (Baird & Co)				
Bullion: Open \$373.00-373.40	Close \$372.60-373.10	High \$374.25-374.75		
Low \$371.80-372.30	Settlement \$373.10-373.60	\$374.00-374.50		
Sovereign: Old \$86.00-88.50	Old \$94.00-95.00	New \$86.00-88.50	\$97.00-99.00	
Platinum: \$953.50 (\$259.75)	Silver \$6.75-6.75			

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CHAEEL CLARK

Outsider faces a tough fight against the 'Barclays effect'

Martin Waller looks at the appointment of a journalist turned industrialist as chief executive

Andrew Buxton has a knack of attracting epithets, and one of the more polite is "opinionated". If this is the case, then his new chief executive at Barclays, Martin Taylor, is the perfect foil, for he apparently holds no opinions whatsoever.

Mr Taylor may still be a youthful 41, but he has clearly learnt some diplomacy in his two decades as a financial journalist turned industrialist. Few jobs in banking have been a bed of roses over the past five years, but the second-in-command at Barclays is probably one of the least comfortable slots.

This is not least because of the potential clashes of wills both with Mr Buxton and with the heads of the bank's various divisions who will report to the chief executive. Mr Buxton insists that ever since he took over at the top last year he had been keen for the roles of chairman and chief executive to be split.

That is not the perception outside the bank. Mr Buxton, a scion of one of the seven families that have controlled Barclays, became chief executive in May 1992 and chairman at the start of this year. He took over from Sir John Quinlan, the first non-family member to run the business. Sir John retired early and the bank was forced to deny that shareholders, unhappy at the mire into which Barclays had dug itself even deeper than its high street rivals, had engineered a coup.

Those same shareholders then began to make representations over bringing in someone else to share the responsibility, as with best practice laid down in the Cadbury report. Mr Buxton was widely seen to have dragged his heels and refused to give up an inch of his authority until forced to, although this version of events is strongly denied by the bank.

It would be fair to speculate, therefore, that any successful candidate might not be able to rely on a warm welcome from his new boss, or from the heads of Barclays' respective divisional subsidiaries.

Mr Taylor is going to make enemies, and it is hardly surprising to find him keen to emphasise how little he knows about banking and his need to learn about the business from inside before taking any firm decisions. He has been in a



Old and new: Barclays Bank's building in Lombard Street and its future HQ near by

similar position before, in 1982, when he moved from the Lex column of the *Financial Times* to Courtaulds.

There can have been few senior managers at Courtaulds who welcomed the arrival of a 30-year-old as the chosen protégé of Sir Christopher Hogg. But by 1988 he was chairman of Courtaulds Textiles and one of the uncredited brains behind the deperger two years later.

There is one crucial difference between the Courtaulds and Barclays appointments, some would say. At Courtaulds, he had the clear backing of Sir Christopher, who held unchallenged sway over the group. The nature of his relationship with Mr Buxton is as yet unproven.

Mr Taylor says he has already formed the view, on the basis of six or seven meetings, that he can work effectively with the chairman. That is a short time-span over

which to make such a difficult decision; conversely, there are reputedly those who have reached the opposite conclusion after a shorter acquaintance with Mr Buxton.

Intriguingly, one of the routes off the Lex column led into stockbroking and banking, and Mr Taylor received offers from Sir Christopher. He rejected them, he has since admitted, because he could not see himself competing with all the talented and bright people already in the City.

If he is uncertain over the strategy he will adopt at Barclays, Mr Buxton is equally vague on how the responsibility will be split. The chief executive will be in charge of managing people and making corporate decisions. The chairman will be responsible for overall strategy and external relations and the reputation of Barclays, he says.

Doubt remains how much scope, given the autonomous

nature of the three main divisions, personal and corporate banking, the Barclays de Zoete Wedd investment banking arm and service businesses, the new chief executive will have in managing them.

One analyst said: "It's a question of what sort of role he is going to fill, and whether it will be limited to the central functions. It does call into question whether he will be less powerful than other chief executives in other banks."

The City's perception of Mr Taylor's arrival, or at least that of the fraternity of banking analysts, is clouded by the fact that few have ever met him. He has come from outside two charmed circles, that of banking and of the tightly-knit coterie that has always run Barclays, and this can only count against him.

"Barclays has a strong ethos, to which he will initially

at least be outside," another professional market-watcher says. "Anybody whatsoever coming into that job is going to have a tough time, even if he has a good reputation."

Questions remain on the extent he will be able to combat the "Barclays effect," the bank's apparent clumsiness and susceptibility to unfocused error. This was most recently typified by its inability to get 10,000 BT3 share certificates through the City's "ring of steel" in time for the share offer closure, at a cost of several million pounds to the bank.

If the responsibility for Barclays' reputation in the world outside rests on Mr Buxton's desk, then he bears a heavy burden. His perceived unwillingness to shift in the face of the clearly expressed wishes of shareholders, and the long time then needed to find a chief executive, have taken their toll. For this, he has received a rough ride, in the press and from the City.

His power base within the bank rests on his links with the families, and, as one analyst puts it, "that depends on how hard they are breathing". The reputation of BZW, the investment bank, has perceptibly strengthened of late, and a good performance from that division was a highlight of Barclays' interim figures earlier this month.

But the group as a whole is burdened by the general public disdain for the high street banks. Recent surveys, Mr Buxton has pointed out, show that 78 per cent of his customers, about average for any bank, are satisfied with the service they receive. Put another way, more than one in five are not happy, and are capable of voting with their feet if one of the clearing banks can show it can substantially outperform the others.

This comes at a time when normal corporate lending is increasingly unprofitable, to the extent that Barclays is directing its corporate clients towards the package of services that can be offered by BZW. Mr Buxton accepts that one of the tasks ahead is the improvement of the bank's relationship with customers.

Mr Taylor's argument that he can assist in this by drawing on his retail experience looks like mere *ex post facto* rationalisation of the decision to look outside banking for a chief executive.

The decision to hire from outside can be seen as an effective criticism of the sector, where too many of the senior managers carry the taint of the failures of the 1980s. One analyst said: "Anybody who is gettable, you don't want. Anyone you would want is probably doing so well that they would not be attracted to the job."

TEMPUS Don't rely on growth

NO WONDER more City bars are installing instant information systems for screen-age tipplers. Statistic-watching is stuck in the doldrums, with recovery firmly established but nothing too exciting happening to the domestic economy. No need to rush back to the desk. Yesterday's money figures suggested yet again that things are moving in the right direction — but slowly. M4, the wider measure of money supply, has been growing at a respectable 6 per cent annualised over the past six months, but there is no sign of any surge in key sectors such as consumer borrowing and mortgages, nor should one be expected.

The best bet remains that the economy will grow at more than 1.5 but less than 2 per cent this year: still distinctly subnormal but not easy to improve short term. Those anxious to

force the pace should look at America's rising trade gap. That is stuck in the wrong part of a weak dollar J-curve — hence the Federal Reserve's quixotic support for the currency yesterday — but essentially reflects what happens when a weakened economy is expanding at twice the average rate in the rest of the industrial world.

Accepting sluggish recovery and policy caution does not, of itself, question booming share prices. It does question the indiscriminate embracing of cyclical recovery stocks. Those requiring big volume rises to perform on the bottom line may be ahead of the game. The big profit gainers will be those cutting costs, including anything from bad debt provisions to interest charges. With manufacturing productivity gains still running above 8 per cent, that still leaves plenty of choice.

Ericsson
CYNICS who dismiss research and development expenditure as a glossy overhead would do well to track the progress of Ericsson, whose shareholders are now reaping the benefits of the company's massive investment in mobile phone technology.

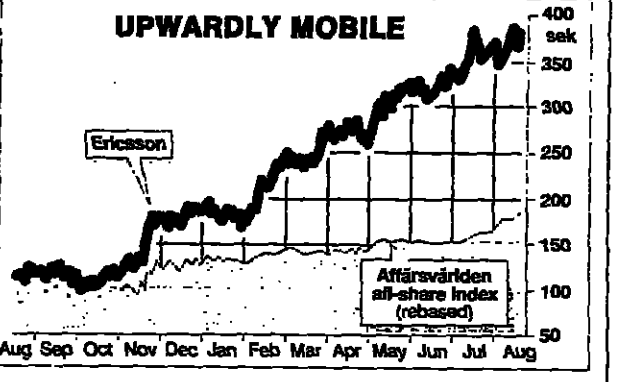
In the 1980s, Ericsson made a good living selling its digital telephone switching equipment to public exchanges but saw a crossroads ahead and decided to make a push at the mobile telephone market. R&D expenditure rocketed and last year the company revealed that developing new systems cost it as much as 25 per cent of turnover.

The strategy has paid off: sales of mobile telephone products now exceed those of the public telecoms business

and the company is forecasting this year's profits doubling from 1.3 billion kronor in 1992. More growth is being demanded by the market and a 27 per cent rise in the order book to 37 billion kronor suggest it is right. Profits could reach 3 billion kronor with growth in the second half boosted by the collapse of the krona. Analysts expect

income per share to jump a further 50 per cent in 1994 with 25 per cent annual increases thereafter.

That is not a reason for investors to plunge in. The shares are discounting most of the growth, trading at some 20 times forecast 1994 earnings, but any weakness might afford a buying opportunity.



Trade Indemnity
TRADE Indemnity is emerging from the mire of three years of horrendous losses, but the mood of the credit insurer, which provides cover against bad debts on ESO billion of business, is muted. The company is widely used as a barometer of recession and recovery: its level of claims paid monitors the incidence of insolvency in Britain as well as principal export destinations in Europe.

Growth in premiums written provides an indication of business confidence.

Claims paid are on a downward trend and although the figures fluctuate, due to a time lag between reported insolvencies and actual claims, the company forecasts a continuing fall in reported business failures, with a 15 per cent decline this year followed by smaller falls in 1994 and beyond.

Fewer busts help one side of the equation. Trade Indemnity is making efforts to improve the quality of its business and a belated 40 per cent hike in premiums in 1991

is now coming through. But if the Trade Indemnity barometer is no longer warning of storms, it is not yet predicting fair weather. Insolvencies on the continent are rising and provisions against export credits have replaced those against domestic sales. More important, the company's clients are only forecasting turnover growth of 2 per cent on average: curiously out of time with the market mood.

Willis Corroon
RISING profits, or a return to profits, is becoming regular news from the insurance sector, but Willis Corroon, the UK's largest insurance broker, has gone one better.

Pre-tax profits in the first six months of 1993 were up and, at £63.1 million, beat even the most optimistic City forecasts. In spite of the healthy 17 per cent rise, managers declined to raise the 1.65p quarterly dividend.

With 80 per cent of profits normally falling into the first half, the group is always cautious about the second. But with a less severe profits split between the two halves anti-

THE TIMES CITY DIARY

Building up statistics

GATHERING economic statistics has now become so sensitive that it is arousing spats in Whitehall. There is an on-going dispute between the Central Statistical Office and the environment department over figures for output in the construction industry, a leading indicator by anyone's standards on what is happening in the economy. These figures were notably absent from the CSO's detailed breakdown of second quarter gross domestic product. Why? Because, according to the CSO, they are jealously guarded by the DOE, which compiles them, and because they are politically sensitive. Not so, says the DOE. Its explanation for the absence of any figures since March is that the department does not want to impose too great a form-filling burden on the industry. Either the ever more assiduous CSO is less forgiving on those from which it gathers its statistics or, for some mysterious reason, it genuinely takes more time for building firms to provide the government with an account of their business dealings that will pass muster with officials.

Loyal customer

MARTIN Taylor, the former Lex columnist who used journalism as a passport to pursue more serious job prospects in British industry, was quoted in January as saying: "I hope I will be in a completely different industry in ten years." Clearly what Taylor wants, Taylor gets, and always ahead

of schedule. It took only eight months for Taylor to move from Courtaulds Textiles to Barclays Bank. After a four-month worldwide search for a chief executive, Taylor, 41, got the job because of his "outstanding management record". No doubt Taylor's enthusiasm about the bank also helped: Courtaulds Textiles is a Barclays customer, as is Taylor, who has had an account since he was 13.

A touch of fizz

COKE is Coke and Pepsi is Pepsi and never the twain shall mix is the general belief throughout the international business world. But with the sudden departure yesterday of Ian Rainey as managing director of the state-owned Northern Ireland Airports Limited, Belfast International Airport, at Aldergrove, is firmly in the hands of a mixed Coca-Cola/Pepsi duo. For many years, Ron McCullough, the NIAL chairman, whose markedly "hands on" approach is thought to have

contributed to Rainey's sudden resignation, was head of Cantrell and Cochran, a soft drink manufacturer and Pepsi licensee. Rainey was succeeded, in the enhanced position of chief executive by Jim Dornan, the former managing director of Coca-Cola Bottlers (Ulster), having been recruited by McCullough this year as the airport's first director of human resources.

Passed over

AMERICA's second-largest psychiatric hospital chain is being sued by its senior female executive in a £10 million sexual discrimination case. Nita Heckendorn, 50, alleges she was passed over for promotion because she was a woman and says she should have been made chief executive. The job at the Los Angeles-based National Medical Enterprises went to Jeffrey Barbakow, the former MGM studios boss and ex-Merrill Lynch merchant banker. Barbakow, named in her legal action, which dismissed her on Monday, moments after the legal action was filed. The company, which has a stake in Westminster Health Care, the UK group, is already fighting 100 cases alleging malpractice, plus another three from insurance companies claiming it submitted \$750 million in fake bills. But it vowed to defend itself against Heckendorn's allegations. She claims that during her 12 years with the hospital group she was subjected to harassment, was excluded from some meetings, that one of her fellow directors referred to her only as "babe" during meetings she attended.

and that another asked her if "the rise in her skirt was commensurate with her rise in the company." The company's founders resigned last month.

Taxing times

NEVER could it be said that the Inland Revenue turns a blind eye to taxpayers' employment history when it comes to tax avoidance. But never has it felt the need to look as far back as E. Peter Franklin, a tax author who has exposed tax dodgers in Gloucestershire dating back to 1321. The *Taxpayers of Medieval Gloucestershire*, his new tome, reveals who did, and who did not pay tax, in the royal county. Using original tax documents, it investigates just how fair the assessments of wealth were in those days. But even today's more sophisticated operators could learn a few things from one illuminating chapter on medieval tax avoidance. Nothing is new.

HOW can you tell a bull market? When bad news is ignored, as it was when 1993 results from Conrad Riblat Sinclair Goldsmith were issued. When the commercial property surveyors issued its results at 9.29 am with the 1992 and 1993 results transposed, no one in the City blinked an eyelid. The transposition suggested that the year's loss for the company headed by British Land's John Riblat had more than doubled. But the share price did not move from 51p, nor did it move when, 28 minutes later, the true 1993 loss was revealed as being less than that of 1992.

MELINDA WITTSTOCK

Payoff pendulum swings too far

From Mr Ronnie Fox
Sir, Our national obsession with bottom-line figures is demonstrated yet again in the recent findings by *Forbes* magazine. It says that two years' salary is the normal lump-sum payoff made to executives on standard three-year rolling contracts. But I wonder whether the attention focused on the sums paid reflects increasing myopia on the part of those who claim that payoffs to dismissed executives are too generous.

It presupposes that for the dismissed executive, financial compensation is the only issue. It is my experience that this is not always the case.

Take the situation where a chief executive nearing retirement is dismissed. The circumstances may be such that he wishes to go with dignity. This may be by being given an honorary office or being allowed to visit particular parts of the company with which he has been associated. For other executives, a good reference may be a key factor.

It is often possible for a company, when dismissing an executive, to offer items which cost it little or nothing. For

example, because there is no selection against the insurer, it is often much cheaper for an employer to purchase life insurance cover, long-term disability insurance and private medical health insurance than for an individual to buy his own. Schemes sometimes permit executives to continue cover on advantageous terms.

Allowing the executive the opportunity of purchasing his company car at a fair price also acknowledges his need for self-esteem at the same time as freeing the employer from the hassle of disposing of a second-hand car in a weak market.

Undoubtedly the pendulum is moving against large payoffs. But wonder whether the pendulum might end up hitting those who are making it swing. Benefits and risks go hand in hand. Reduce the benefits — be they current or post contract — and shareholders may find a dearth of executives willing to take the risks.

Yours faithfully,
RONNIE FOX,
Fox Williams, Solicitors,
39-45 Finsbury Square, EC2.

Play the Inland Revenue at its own game

From Mr R. J. Hobdell
Sir, Reference Mr McKinlay's cash flow problems with the Revenue (Letters, August 14), may I suggest that he joins them at their own game. He should take advantage of the rules and submit his wife's return on April 6 and his own as late as possible.

We are in exactly the opposite situation. This year, by gathering all the information and tax deduction certificates before tax year end and submitting my return on April 6, I received my refund early in

May. My wife's return was then submitted, as I understand it is not obligatory to send the return before October.

Yours faithfully,
R. J. HOBDELL,
28 Arkwright Road,
Sanderstead,
Surrey.

Geographers' guide to fair insurance

From Mr David Rhind
Sir, Mr Timbs (August 7) complains of the unfairness of insurance premiums based upon use of the postcode linked to geological information. There can surely be no objection to a system which sets premiums on the basis of actual risk.

What is undesirable is the coarseness with which this typically operates at present. Most insurers seem to base their assessments on the most common or the most susceptible geology within a postcode district or postcode sector in which a property resides (such as SO9 or SO9 4 for this address). The average size of these throughout the whole of Britain is about 10 and 5 kilometres across respectively; outside the major urban conurbations, the equivalent sizes are probably up to five times as large. It is obvious therefore how much of an approximation is involved in predicting the hazard to any one house. Moreover, susceptibility to natural forces is not solely a matter of geology: as the recent example of the Yorkshire hotels shows, it is often a matter of both topography and geology.

The information required to assess natural hazards in a

much more detailed yet low cost and automated way is becoming available from my own organisation and from the British Geological Survey. This information includes the national address database (Address-Point) now being built by Ordnance Survey and our computer models of the terrain. Thus far — sadly — we have found only modest interest on the part of the insurance community in improving their ability to predict hazards and hence set premiums fairly.

Yours faithfully,
DAVID RHIND
(Director-General),
Ordnance Survey,
Romney Road,
Maidhead,
Southampton.

Banking acumen

From Mr Brian Reeves
Sir, Does the current Abbey National flop prove conclusively that banks have little business acumen and shouldn't be allowed to handle other people's money? Yours faithfully,
BRIAN REEVES
(Managing Director),
Perry Prowse,
16 Lower North Street,
Exeter, Devon.

OCEANS OF OPPORTUNITY!

The acclaimed new production of Daphne du Maurier's "September Tide" is transferring from the King's Head Theatre to the West End in September.

For details of how to invest in the Production, please contact:
Julius Green, King's Head Theatre, 115 Upper Street, Islington, London N1 1QN
Tel: 071 226 8561.

Investment in the theatre is highly speculative. This advertisement has been approved under the Financial Services Act (1986) by a company regulated in the conduct of investment business by the Law Society.

Profit-taking

ACCOUNTANTS: Dealings began August 16. Dealings end September 3. Settlement day September 13. Shareholders are permitted on two previous business days. Prices recorded are at market close. Changes are calculated on the previous day's close, but adjustments are made when a stock is ex-dividend. Changes, yields and price/earnings ratios are based on middle prices.

BANKS, DISCOUNT, HP

1993	High	Low	Company	Price	Net Yld	P/E
425	100	98	ABN AMRO	100	4.5	12.5
426	100	98	ABN AMRO	100	4.5	12.5
427	100	98	ABN AMRO	100	4.5	12.5
428	100	98	ABN AMRO	100	4.5	12.5
429	100	98	ABN AMRO	100	4.5	12.5
430	100	98	ABN AMRO	100	4.5	12.5
431	100	98	ABN AMRO	100	4.5	12.5
432	100	98	ABN AMRO	100	4.5	12.5
433	100	98	ABN AMRO	100	4.5	12.5
434	100	98	ABN AMRO	100	4.5	12.5

DRAPERY STORES

1993	High	Low	Company	Price	Net Yld	P/E
100	100	98	ABN AMRO	100	4.5	12.5
101	100	98	ABN AMRO	100	4.5	12.5
102	100	98	ABN AMRO	100	4.5	12.5
103	100	98	ABN AMRO	100	4.5	12.5
104	100	98	ABN AMRO	100	4.5	12.5
105	100	98	ABN AMRO	100	4.5	12.5
106	100	98	ABN AMRO	100	4.5	12.5
107	100	98	ABN AMRO	100	4.5	12.5
108	100	98	ABN AMRO	100	4.5	12.5
109	100	98	ABN AMRO	100	4.5	12.5

FINANCIAL TRUSTS

1993	High	Low	Company	Price	Net Yld	P/E
200	100	98	ABN AMRO	100	4.5	12.5
201	100	98	ABN AMRO	100	4.5	12.5
202	100	98	ABN AMRO	100	4.5	12.5
203	100	98	ABN AMRO	100	4.5	12.5
204	100	98	ABN AMRO	100	4.5	12.5
205	100	98	ABN AMRO	100	4.5	12.5
206	100	98	ABN AMRO	100	4.5	12.5
207	100	98	ABN AMRO	100	4.5	12.5
208	100	98	ABN AMRO	100	4.5	12.5
209	100	98	ABN AMRO	100	4.5	12.5

FOODS

1993	High	Low	Company	Price	Net Yld	P/E
300	100	98	ABN AMRO	100	4.5	12.5
301	100	98	ABN AMRO	100	4.5	12.5
302	100	98	ABN AMRO	100	4.5	12.5
303	100	98	ABN AMRO	100	4.5	12.5
304	100	98	ABN AMRO	100	4.5	12.5
305	100	98	ABN AMRO	100	4.5	12.5
306	100	98	ABN AMRO	100	4.5	12.5
307	100	98	ABN AMRO	100	4.5	12.5
308	100	98	ABN AMRO	100	4.5	12.5
309	100	98	ABN AMRO	100	4.5	12.5

BREWERIES

1993	High	Low	Company	Price	Net Yld	P/E
400	100	98	ABN AMRO	100	4.5	12.5
401	100	98	ABN AMRO	100	4.5	12.5
402	100	98	ABN AMRO	100	4.5	12.5
403	100	98	ABN AMRO	100	4.5	12.5
404	100	98	ABN AMRO	100	4.5	12.5
405	100	98	ABN AMRO	100	4.5	12.5
406	100	98	ABN AMRO	100	4.5	12.5
407	100	98	ABN AMRO	100	4.5	12.5
408	100	98	ABN AMRO	100	4.5	12.5
409	100	98	ABN AMRO	100	4.5	12.5

BUILDING, ROADS

1993	High	Low	Company	Price	Net Yld	P/E
500	100	98	ABN AMRO	100	4.5	12.5
501	100	98	ABN AMRO	100	4.5	12.5
502	100	98	ABN AMRO	100	4.5	12.5
503	100	98	ABN AMRO	100	4.5	12.5
504	100	98	ABN AMRO	100	4.5	12.5
505	100	98	ABN AMRO	100	4.5	12.5
506	100	98	ABN AMRO	100	4.5	12.5
507	100	98	ABN AMRO	100	4.5	12.5
508	100	98	ABN AMRO	100	4.5	12.5
509	100	98	ABN AMRO	100	4.5	12.5

ELECTRICALS

1993	High	Low	Company	Price	Net Yld	P/E
600	100	98	ABN AMRO	100	4.5	12.5
601	100	98	ABN AMRO	100	4.5	12.5
602	100	98	ABN AMRO	100	4.5	12.5
603	100	98	ABN AMRO	100	4.5	12.5
604	100	98	ABN AMRO	100	4.5	12.5
605	100	98	ABN AMRO	100	4.5	12.5
606	100	98	ABN AMRO	100	4.5	12.5
607	100	98	ABN AMRO	100	4.5	12.5
608	100	98	ABN AMRO	100	4.5	12.5
609	100	98	ABN AMRO	100	4.5	12.5

HOTELS, CATERERS

1993	High	Low	Company	Price	Net Yld	P/E
700	100	98	ABN AMRO	100	4.5	12.5
701	100	98	ABN AMRO	100	4.5	12.5
702	100	98	ABN AMRO	100	4.5	12.5
703	100	98	ABN AMRO	100	4.5	12.5
704	100	98	ABN AMRO	100	4.5	12.5
705	100	98	ABN AMRO	100	4.5	12.5
706	100	98	ABN AMRO	100	4.5	12.5
707	100	98	ABN AMRO	100	4.5	12.5
708	100	98	ABN AMRO	100	4.5	12.5
709	100	98	ABN AMRO	100	4.5	12.5

INDUSTRIALS

1993	High	Low	Company	Price	Net Yld	P/E
800	100	98	ABN AMRO	100	4.5	12.5
801	100	98	ABN AMRO	100	4.5	12.5
802	100	98	ABN AMRO	100	4.5	12.5
803	100	98	ABN AMRO	100	4.5	12.5
804	100	98	ABN AMRO	100	4.5	12.5
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808	100	98	ABN AMRO	100	4.5	12.5
809	100	98	ABN AMRO	100	4.5	12.5

BUSINESS SERVICES

1993	High	Low	Company	Price	Net Yld	P/E
900	100	98	ABN AMRO	100	4.5	12.5
901	100	98	ABN AMRO	100	4.5	12.5
902	100	98	ABN AMRO	100	4.5	12.5
903	100	98	ABN AMRO	100	4.5	12.5
904	100	98	ABN AMRO	100	4.5	12.5
905	100	98	ABN AMRO	100	4.5	12.5
906	100	98	ABN AMRO	100	4.5	12.5
907	100	98	ABN AMRO	100	4.5	12.5
908	100	98	ABN AMRO	100	4.5	12.5
909	100	98	ABN AMRO	100	4.5	12.5

ELECTRICITY

1993	High	Low	Company	Price	Net Yld	P/E
1000	100	98	ABN AMRO	100	4.5	12.5
1001	100	98	ABN AMRO	100	4.5	12.5
1002	100	98	ABN AMRO	100	4.5	12.5
1003	100	98	ABN AMRO	100	4.5	12.5
1004	100	98	ABN AMRO	100	4.5	12.5
1005	100	98	ABN AMRO	100	4.5	12.5
1006	100	98	ABN AMRO	100	4.5	12.5
1007	100	98	ABN AMRO	100	4.5	12.5
1008	100	98	ABN AMRO	100	4.5	12.5
1009	100	98	ABN AMRO	100	4.5	12.5

FINANCE, LAND

1993	High	Low	Company	Price	Net Yld	P/E
1100	100	98	ABN AMRO	100	4.5	12.5
1101	100	98	ABN AMRO	100	4.5	12.5
1102	100	98	ABN AMRO	100	4.5	12.5
1103	100	98	ABN AMRO	100	4.5	12.5
1104	100	98	ABN AMRO	100	4.5	12.5
1105	100	98	ABN AMRO	100	4.5	12.5
1106	100	98	ABN AMRO	100	4.5	12.5
1107	100	98	ABN AMRO	100	4.5	12.5
1108	100	98	ABN AMRO	100	4.5	12.5
1109	100	98	ABN AMRO	100	4.5	12.5

SHORTS (under 5 years)

1993	High	Low	Company	Price	Net Yld	P/E
1200	100	98	ABN AMRO	100	4.5	12.5
1201	100	98	ABN AMRO	100	4.5	12.5
1202	100	98	ABN AMRO	100	4.5	12.5
1203	100	98	ABN AMRO	100	4.5	12.5
1204	100	98	ABN AMRO	100	4.5	12.5
1205	100	98	ABN AMRO	100	4.5	12.5
1206	100	98	ABN AMRO	100	4.5	12.5
1207	100	98	ABN AMRO	100	4.5	12.5
1208	100	98	ABN AMRO	100	4.5	12.5
1209	100	98	ABN AMRO	100	4.5	12.5

MIDDELS (5 to 15 years)

1993	High	Low	Company	Price	Net Yld	P/E
1300	100	98	ABN AMRO	100	4.5	12.5
1301	100	98	ABN AMRO	100	4.5	12.5
1302	100	98	ABN AMRO	100	4.5	12.5
1303	100	98	ABN AMRO	100	4.5	12.5
1304	100	98	ABN AMRO	100	4.5	12.5
1305	100	98	ABN AMRO	100	4.5	12.5
1306	100	98	ABN AMRO	100	4.5	12.5
1307	100	98	ABN AMRO	100	4.5	12.5
1308	100	98	ABN AMRO	100	4.5	12.5
1309	100	98	ABN AMRO	100	4.5	12.5

LONGS (over 15 years)

1993	High	Low	Company	Price	Net Yld	P/E
1400	100	98	ABN AMRO	100	4.5	12.5
1401	100	98	ABN AMRO	100	4.5	12.5
1402	100	98	ABN AMRO	100	4.5	12.5
1403	100	98	ABN AMRO	100	4.5	12.5
1404	100	98	ABN AMRO	100	4.5	12.5
1405	100	98	ABN AMRO	100	4.5	12.5
1406	100	98	ABN AMRO	100	4.5	12.5
1407	100	98	ABN AMRO	100	4.5	12.5
1408	100	98	ABN AMRO	100	4.5	12.5
1409	100	98	ABN AMRO	100	4.5	12.5

UNDATED

1993	High	Low	Company	Price	Net Yld	P/E
1500	100	98	ABN AMRO	100	4.5	12.5
1501	100	98	ABN AMRO	100	4.5	12.5
1502	100	98	ABN AMRO	100	4.5	12.5
1503	100	98	ABN AMRO	100	4.5	12.5
1504	100	98	ABN AMRO	100	4.5	12.5
1505	100	98	ABN AMRO	100	4.5	12.5
1506	100	98	ABN AMRO	100	4.5	12.5
1507	100	98	ABN AMRO	100	4.5	12.5
1508	100	98	ABN AMRO	100	4.5	12.5
1509	100	98	ABN AMRO	100	4.5	1



THEATRE page 28
Drag artiste David Dale
makes a puzzling
Seventies' icon in the
new musical, Hot Stuff

ARTS

ROCK page 29
Still angry and still
putting himself through
the mill: Iggy Pop is
back on the circuit



EDINBURGH FESTIVAL: John Russell Taylor on an Art Nouveau rediscovery; plus dance and theatre

Revelations and rivalries

In the perennial rivalry between Scotland's two great cities, Glasgow has undoubtedly won when it comes to architecture and the decorative arts in our own century. Indeed, the city is recognised worldwide as one of the capitals of Art Nouveau, along with Barcelona, Brussels and Vienna. Which is probably why the name of Phoebe Anna Traquair is not more familiar. For in the heyday of Art Nouveau, along with the Arts and Crafts movement — at just the time when, in the eyes of the world, it was all happening in Glasgow — she had the misfortune to be working in Edinburgh.

This year, however, Edinburgh is making handsome amends with a whole array of exhibitions, one of which is described, rather confusingly, as a centenary celebration. Since Traquair was born in 1852 and died in 1936, this strikes one as odd. But it turns out to be 100 years since she began work on her largest commission of all: the total decoration of what was then the Catholic Apostolic Church in Mansfield Place.

That sect withered away — inevitably, because its founder believed so passionately in an imminent Second Coming that he made no provision for ordaining further ministers after the first generation had died. Since then, the building has passed through various hands, including those of another sect that was so set against graven images that its first plan was to obliterate the lot.

But, miraculously, the whole scheme survives, and in remarkably good state, despite patches of water damage. The building is open to view for the first time, under the aegis of a society formed specifically to preserve it, and the effect is wondrous indeed. Traquair worked virtually without assistance, covering thousands of square feet — the area above the chancel arch alone is more than 1,000 — with an intricate series of richly symbolic scenes, concentrating particularly on subjects inspired by the Book of Revelation and the parable of The Ten Virgins. The colours are, even today, amazingly intense, the graphic style slightly suggestive of Burne-Jones with touches of Celtic Revival in the elaborate floral borders.

To place this extraordinary work in context, one should immediately resort to the Scottish National Portrait Gallery, where Elizabeth Cumming, the great expert on Edinburgh Arts and Crafts, has put together the definitive Traquair show and written the definitive Traquair book to go with it (£14.95). The show goes much further, of course, than merely placing the

Catholic Apostolic murals. It reveals Traquair to have been, for example, an extremely sensitive portraitist herself, though apparently she did not choose to exercise this talent very frequently.

But in the true spirit of Arts and Crafts, any medium which came to hand was grist to her mill. Some of the most distinctive works here are large embroideries designed and often worked by her, or latterly with the assistance of her daughter and granddaughter. The great series of four representing *The Progress of the Soul* (also an important subject in the Church murals at the same time, 1892-93) has a technical complexity and a virtuosity in reducing three-dimensional forms to a two-dimensional pattern which take us right out of Burne-Jones's world and into that of Klimt.

'In the true spirit of Arts and Crafts, any medium was grist to her mill'

There is also much richly patterned Art Nouveau metalwork, especially decorated with brilliant, brightly coloured enamelling. And what Traquair was most famous for at the time, a great deal of her book work. She designed effective illustrations and bindings for commercial publishers, but the crown of her achievement here is in the hand-illuminated books and the tooled leather bindings with designs in blind relief.

The energy of the artist must have been prodigious. It is not so much the sheer amount of work, though that is staggering, but the intricacy and finish, the endlessly fertile invention, and the range of scale she could handle, from the wide open spaces of the Mansfield Place church and St Mary's Cathedral Song School (also open to view) to the tiniest pendant or book-work miniature.

If Glasgow usually won in the turn-of-the-century rivalry between the two cities, within Glasgow there were also rivalries, also winners and losers. If not always material, at least in terms of fame and reputation Charles Rennie Mackintosh was clearly the front-runner, and retrospectively he still tends to come first among Glasgow architect-designers, with the rest nowhere. It is possible to admire his

skills as a designer and watercolourist yet again at the Hunterian Art Gallery in a tiny but perfectly-formed show.

But what of the rest? What, for example, of Mackintosh's main rival in Glasgow architecture, George Walton? Where Mackintosh is a familiar name today, Walton is almost forgotten. But at the time, many good judges regarded him as Mackintosh's superior. His brother, E.A. Walton, was one of the leading painters among the Glasgow Boys, and he himself was extremely successful not only as an architect but also an all-round designer of furniture, stained glass, cutlery and anything else the house beautiful might require.

A pioneering show at the Art Gallery and Museum, Kelvingrove, takes a hard look at his work and considers whether he deserves the obscurity into which he has fallen. The show is accompanied by a first, finely researched biography by Karen Moon (*White Cockade*, £30, or £14.95 paperback) which gives a clear idea of the man and of why he declined in later life.

The first thing to strike the visitor to this exhibition, especially if seeing it in close proximity to the Mackintosh show, is that Walton was perhaps excessively eclectic. A product of Mackintosh's imagination can be instantly recognised; it is much more difficult to isolate the individual tones of Walton from the language of the tribe.

At a deeper level, Walton's problem was that he was never really a committed modernist: one senses almost a sigh of relief when he can forsake the Art Nouveau style of his first successes and return to a sort of stripped-down William-and-Mary. Mackintosh eventually faded because he had his own style and could not retreat from it; Walton for the opposite reason, because he never really achieved his own style. If, in the Twenties, impersonal architecture of a fairly conservative cast was required, almost anyone else would do.

● **Phoebe Anna Traquair**, Scottish National Portrait Gallery, 1 Queen Street, Edinburgh (01 555 892), Mon-Sat 10am-5pm, Sun 2-5pm (11am-5pm to Sept 4), until Oct 3. Admission £3, concessions £1.50.

● **Traquair Centenary Exhibition**, Mansfield Place Church, Broughton Street, Edinburgh (01 555 892), Daily 11am-7pm, until Sept 12. Admission £2, concessions £1.

● **George Walton**, Art Gallery and Museum, Kelvingrove, Glasgow (041 3573929) Mon-Sat 10am-5pm, Sun 11am-5pm, until Sept 19.

● **Charles Rennie Mackintosh**, Hunterian Art Gallery, University of Glasgow, Glasgow (041 339 8855), Mon-Sat 9.30am-5pm, until Aug 28.



Phoebe Anna Traquair's *The Victory*, from the series of embroideries *The Progress of the Soul*

EDINBURGH FESTIVAL

Such a lot of effort wasted
Nadine Meisner
is disappointed by the quality of dance at a Fringe venue

Hearing that the official Edinburgh Festival would not be using their theatre this time, the St Bride's Centre decided to go it alone on the Fringe. Their season, under the title "Continental Shifts", focuses on dance and physical theatre: a theme which they hope to repeat and develop next year. This can only be good news with an official festival lamentably short of dance. And if on the Fringe they could ensure a reasonable quality, we battered survivors of previous Fringes could view its dance with less wariness.

This season's opening events, however, reveal that quality remains elusive. Liz Ranken and Alan Scott-Moncrieff's *Punk Off Green* explores our attitudes to sex in a series of blackly comic situations. It lacks wit, a firm editing hand for the text and a choreographer capable of producing decent sequences of movement. But, in its defence, it does have an imaginative originality and very funny moments, of which my favourite has to be the couthie show of "defensive bodywear" which turns out to mean female outfits designed to provide protection from male advances.

The intricacies of these costumes, as pointed out by Vic Galloway's MC, who is dressed as a policeman, include "hermetically sealed breasts" as a shield from all outside interference, not forgetting moth damage. Galloway, who in the course of the piece switches from one persona to another, is the most obviously talented of an attractively zany cast.

Kari Yla-Hokkala and Sean Gaudin, who launched the "Gaudin Juggling Project", aim to marry dance with juggling. Gill Clarke devised their choreography, but alas both art forms lose out in the hybridisation, the one limiting, rather than enriching, the other. Clubs and balls circulate without the cumulative virtuosity that makes juggling interesting: the movement looks tame.

Besides, not even the tumblers of water promisingly positioned round the edge of the stage are brought into play, except for a brief and limp bout of transferring liquid from one container to another. Only when the performers start throwing in an elaborate union does the show suddenly sparkle, the flying clubs creating symmetrical patterns in the air.

Encouragingly, *The Re-Animators* choose ballet, a medium insufficiently exploited by small groups, as their vocabulary in *Rain*. Piers Gielgud, the choreographer and one of the eight dancers, worked with Lindsay Kemp, and it stands out a mile. "Dry-ice", strobe lights, draperies and leering facial expressions merge to form an outé theatricality.

The message of the piece, however, which may be about spiritual stillness within chaos and, possibly, AIDS, seems muddled in the extreme. All that energy, all that demented dancing, is therefore being expended to no clear purpose.

- EDINBURGH GALLERIES: CRITIC'S CHOICE**
- **EDUARDO PAOLOZZI** — **THE WEALTH OF NATIONS**: On July 2 the Queen unveiled a major new Paolozzi sculpture at the Royal Bank of Scotland's administrative centre near Edinburgh Airport. This show is of drawings, prints and maquettes.
 - **L'AMOUR FOU**: Five young illustrators for Sunday supplements and teenage magazines — their personal art as well as commercially commissioned — revealing encouraging technical skills and an unexpectedly wide range of styles.
 - **David Gauld**: A major figure among the "Glasgow Boys", Gauld (1866-1936) specialised in rustic landscapes, with the occasional portrait thrown in. His paintings are particularly strong on delicate effects of colour harmony. Also on show is a collection of incisive drawings and prints by the cosmopolitan Robert Goff (1837-1922).

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JOHN RUSSELL TAYLOR

The show that must go on and on and on

Back in 1968 a certain Trevor Bartlett, occupation unspecified, but possibly clerical, went to a West End theatre to see a musical, title unspecified but certainly lavishly escapist. He arrived very early, bought a couple of cheap tickets, waited in the foyer, had a gin and tonic in the dress circle bar, and, at 7.29 p.m., went alone to his balcony seat, worrying that his pregnant wife had had an accident. But all ended happily, for she turned up as the musical began, and four months later gave birth to the playwright, performer and director Neil Bartlett.

It is an astonishingly, a stupendously boring anecdote, but out of it Bartlett and his fellow members of

Gloria have created a musical play that has been co-produced by the Royal Court and the New York Shakespeare Festival, among others. There were times when I felt that there was originality and imagination enough on show to justify their collective pains. There were others, increasingly numerous as the Traverse clock ticked towards the small hours, when I wondered if there was less to the piece than was flamboyantly and garrulously meeting the eye.

One of its main objects is to emphasise the contribution of gay men to a genre, the musical, that invariably celebrates straight love. The play and programme notes give the impression that virtually

Night After Night Traverse

all the British theatre's front-of-house and creative staff in the 1950s were homosexual: which seems as likely to be accurate as a claim that all members of the then Metropolitan Police were heterosexual.

Did not Sean Connery, for instance, start his career in the chorus of a musical of the period, *South Pacific*? But the claim allows Paul Shaw to do his stuff as a camp barman ("if my boyfriend leaves me, I'll start to behave badly — you know, raise my voice, wear bright scarves, that sort of thing") and the

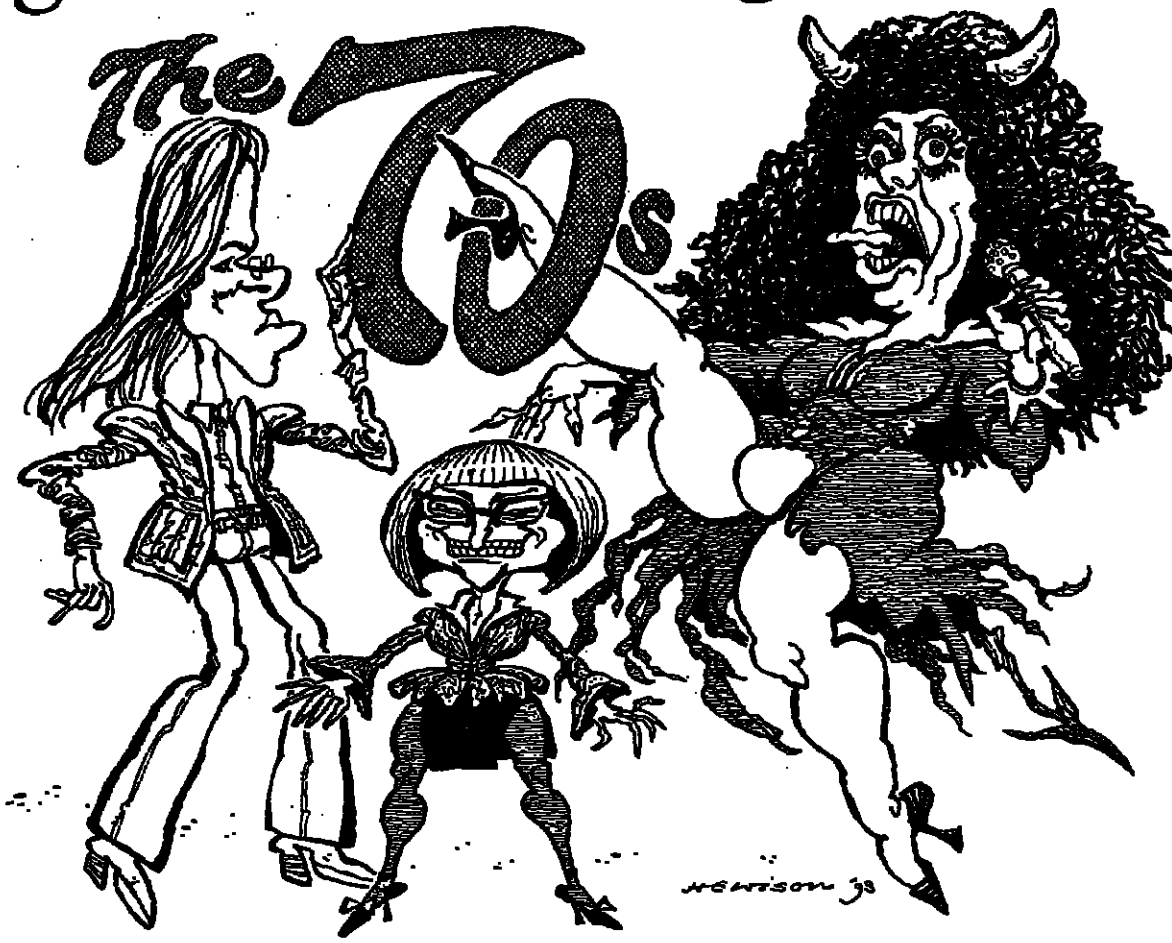
rest of the cast to show the private thoughts behind the big frozen smiles of the chorus.

We see and hear a lot of the chorus, especially in a second half full of song and dance. They variously appear as lounge-lizards, cowboys, sailors, waiters, Russian soldiers, and adroitly knife-wielding toughs. They also remind us that they are largely responsible for banging across the musical's upbeat message: boy meets girl, trouble intrudes, all ends well. They even drag the uptight Trevor Bartlett — played by Neil himself — onto the stage to watch a stylised ballet about his own supposedly similar predicament as he waited for his girl.

That connection seems pretty forced. Moreover, it comes with a lot of earnest talk about the nature of reality that I suspect would not have done much for my little grey cells even if it had been a more intellectually congenial hour than midnight. But the overall conclusion is one with which we can all agree. Shaw's forlorn barman may tell us that musicals "aren't much use to you when you're back in your flat thinking about the morning"; but their promise that life will one day be wonderful still has a pull that the most sceptical spectator finds hard to resist.

BENEDICT NIGHTINGALE

HOT. I dare say: energetic, certainly; wild, yes, to the edge of madness and beyond: but the only adjective that matters is **LOUD**. This is a musical that hammers at the eardrums. Do not, if you want your hearing to function competently for the remainder of the evening, sit in the front corners of the stalls. This is where the amplifiers pound out the decibels. Even in Row H, my right ear was tingling at the interval and numb by the finale.



Pounding out the old hits in altered form: Joe Soap (Guy Oliver-Watts, left), Mavis De Follies (Caroline O'Connor) and Helen (David Dale) in *Hot Stuff* at the Cambridge Theatre. Drawing by Bill Hewison

The sounds deafen because many of the hit songs in the Seventies were deafening, and this latest compilation musical is devoted to that era of glam rock and glitter, disco and punk. *Return to the Forbidden Planet*, at this theatre four years ago, gave us the innocent Fifties and Sixties, but there are more significant differences than this between the two shows.

Planet was marvellously, deliberately tacky and the onstage singers and musicians made an attempt to reproduce the original recordings. *Hot Stuff* is sumptuously assembled, but the performers sing their own versions of the songs.

Sometimes the joke is to parody them, and thus we have a punk treatment (*à la* Sid Vicious) of Sinatra's vainglorious "My Way." Even better is the disrespect accorded to dear Kate Bush's earnest hymn to Heathcliff. "Wuthering Heights": On comes somebody looking like Lady Macbeth on speed, or perhaps a disintegrating mania ray: she swoops, she whoops, her hands stretch up to strike invisible xylophones; she is so passionately earnest you cannot keep a straight face. The song has been much parodied, but this must be the funniest.

But, at other times, the songs are delivered in the mood as written — though even a genuine Tina Turner comes across, at least to the unconverted, as parody. Paulette Ivory's Tina stalks the stage, stamps her heels, whips her mike-lead, singing songs no less but no more incomprehensible than whatever the original was.

However, when Peter Straker gives us "Bridge Over Troubled Water," all tender and serious, does it actually

sound like Garfunkel, or even Simon? No, actually. And the same goes for other songs treated as reverently as a group of patriots might sing the National Anthem. We are merely reminded of the original and, when it happens to know how it was sung originally, this straight rendition, aiming at but missing veracity, is disappointing. The National Anthem, of course, is here sung most irreverently.

The songs dangle on a storyline co-devised by Maggie Norris and Paul Kerryson, who also directed the show, as he did on its first appearance at Leicester Haymarket and on tour. Joe Soap (Guy Oliver-Watts), a nerd who wants to be a pop star, signs a Faustian pact with Mavis de Folies (eddie?)

and is hurtled into stardom. Song titles are chosen to reflect, after a fashion, his tangled love-affairs, dumping one girl in order to spend the decade with Helen of Troy.

This buxom, lascivious, eye-rolling lip-smacking, thigh-stroking phantom is played, for reasons unclear, by David Dale, a drag artiste of some standing. He does an excellent Dolly Parton, standing by her man in white fringes from wrist to shoulder, but I suspect that a search for particular reference to Seventies' sexuality would be effort wasted.

Searchlight beams rake the audience, lighting grids rise and fall, costumes flash and the heavy beat punches the tympanum. Joe's re-

appearance on six-inch platforms as Lenny Luxe uplifts the end of the first half, though Oliver-Watts misses Gary Glitter's leer. Caroline O'Connor is crisp and swift as Mavis and various stars, mostly those whose legs seem to stick out sideways through their skirts.

I longed for some of the numbers to end quickly. If you do not know the music, there may be little point in seeing the show, but if you love the stuff, you will happily join in the arm-pounding and body-swaying that develops in the second half. The finale goes on almost forever, but at least the Queen take-off is not "Bohemian Rhapsody".

JEREMY KINGSTON

PROMS: Hilary Finch on a fruitful meeting between a veteran conductor and Europe's top young players

At least there is a musical concord

THE bright flags of the 12 EC countries, and the starry one in their midst, were clustered round the bust of the blissfully ignorant Sir Henry Wood at Wednesday's Prom. This was the visit of the European Community Youth Orchestra, the climax of its tour to Berlin, Rotterdam and Copenhagen to which, with conductor Kurt Sanderling, they had brought the common currency of Brahms and Rachmaninov. If only it *all* worked like this.

Earlier this month, the players toured with a classical programme under the baton of Leonard Slatkin. Underling, one suspects, was the real taskmaster. He kept the orchestra on a firm and steady rein for the Brahms Double Concerto: however youthful the players, one was constantly reminded that this was the composer's last orchestral work and that it carried

ECYO/Sanderling
Albert Hall/Radio 3

with it the knowledge of a lifetime. Cross-rhythms at the start were vigorous, unambiguous; the Andante was firmly grounded, progressing widely. The finale, *Ante finem*, was a *Vivace* non troppo, in excess of phrasing the qualifying words, was ever-so-slightly joyless. Sanderling's precise, deeply considered approach did give plenty of penetration for the soloists: for his son Michael's big-toned cello-playing and for Antje Weithaas's fine, bright violin. The two play together as part of the Trio *Ex Aequo*, and their mutual chamber-music empathy certainly took in this performance.

Rachmaninov's Second Symphony was, though, the more satisfying part

of the evening. Here, Sanderling's moderation in the opening Allegro was a welcome restraint on its yearning sequences, keeping the string-playing lithe, the rhythmic shaping flexible and the balance delicate enough to free much inner detail from which the ear can often be too easily distracted.

The orchestra's fine woodwind soloists were given the purest of air in which to breathe. The clarinet solo of the slow movement was superbly focused and bright-edged, constantly lifting and refreshing its long melody. And then, at last, the exuberance for which the evening had been waiting. Rachmaninov's finale all but whooped its way into existence, with its bell-like descants chiming in one section of the orchestra after another and the movement's firmly ballasted rhythmic life driving on to a secure and assured conclusion.



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g by Bill Hewison

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EMY KINGSTON

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ROCK ON FRIDAY: Alan Jackson's cover-worthy top ten ... the Levellers clean up ... Tony Toni Toné make up their minds

Yesterday once more

EVEN the most passive consumer of pop will have noticed that a large number of old songs have turned up on *Top of the Pops* or *The Chart Show* this summer. In fact, one in four of this week's UK Top 40 is a revival of some sort, either involving an artist updating his or her old signature tune (Gloria Gaynor's "I Will Survive (Remix)"), sampling of an old classic into a new composition (Bitty McLean's "It Keeps Rainin' (Tears From My Eyes)"), or just plundering somebody else's back catalogue.

The over-thirties might moan, once again, that this is indicative of the fact that they don't write 'em like they used to. In fact, the cover version is almost as old as rock 'n' roll itself. Back in the 1950s and early 1960s, good tunes were in such short supply that several artists could be on the charts simultaneously with rival versions of the same song.

What is the motivation when artists of today pillage the vaults of the past? The generous-minded would suggest it's simply that the singer has always harboured a special fondness for the song in question; the more cynical might point to the obvious commercial benefits arising from the instant familiarity factor. Whichever interpretation you choose it seems we are getting ever closer to the day when, as *NME* writer David Quantick once predicted, pop will eat itself. Not quite yet, though, for there are still a few old successes waiting to be reborn. And by selecting ten of them, it is possible to identify the various species of cover version — and those most likely to exploit their potential.

Everything Is Beautiful

Ry Stevens

THIS sentimental 1970 US chart-topper would make an ideal vehicle for Jason Donovan's lightweight charm. Just add a kiddies' chorus and heart-warming, rose-tinted video, release it in November, and watch it hold off all-comers as the Christmas No.1. And don't forget its quaint message of tolerance: "I should care about the length of his hair / Or the colour of his skin".

Highwire

Inda Carr and the Love Squad

AUCOUS dance anthems are always ripe for covering, particularly by acts without a sufficiently drive following to guarantee them hit with new material. A surprise, then, that nobody has thought of his particularly strident 1975 success already, but wait for the usual list of suspects to have it within their sights: among them Danni Minogue (currently charting with Melba Moore's similarly un-subtle "This Is It"), Eurovision also-ran Lonia (she's already trampled upon

"Boogie Nights") and the uniquely unoriginal Sinitta (it's hard to find a dance hit she hasn't copied yet).

Ventura Highway

America

PERIOD American wimp-rock is surprisingly saleable nowadays, as Ugly Kid Joe's re-make of Harry Chapin's likable but terminally mawkish "Cars in the Cradle" recently proved. So why not hit upon the back catalogue of a 1970s band that made a career out of similarly soft-centred songs? Intended as the ultimate open road anthem, this could have big appeal to radio listeners grid-locked in town centres or forever circling the city on some orbital motorway.

But who to re-record it? The fashionable Lemonheads perhaps, or might the ever-reverent Everyting But The Girl include it on one of their soothing EPs?

Let It Be Me

The Every Brothers

THE overlooked folk or country song is a big favourite with designer-gowned divas looking to



Steamy lyrics and scanty underwear ahoy: the Captain and Tennille's "The Way I Want To Touch You" would get the ever-lovely Kylie Minogue back into our hearts and charts

showboat their way to a Best Female Vocal Performance Grammy; just think of Bette Midler going to town on "Wind Beneath My Wings" and "From A Distance", or Whitney Houston having her awe-some way with Dolly Parton's "I Will Always Love You". So, while both trawl Nashville for other similarly unappreciated nuggets, let's take the opportunity to push this 1960 under-achiever in the direction of another powerfully lumped pop goddess, Mariah Carey. Just sing the stuffing out of it, and watch the awards pour in.

Pillow Talk

Sylvia

THE American Sylvia (Robinson) that is, not the identically named Swedish perpetrator of "Y Viva España". Her slice of 1973 bedroom soul could be updated to provide a hit for another cover version staple — the odd couple. Examples are numerous, and include Gene Pitney and Marc Almond, Kenny Rogers and Sheena Easton, and Andy Bell and k.d. lang's forthcoming pairing on a reprise of "No

More Tears (Enough Is Enough)", itself originally a smash for yet another unlikely match, that of Donna Summer and Barbra Streisand. So which two heads to place on Sylvia's pillow? Brian Johnson, of AC/DC, and Lisa Stansfield maybe? Or how about Axl Rose and Paula Abdul?

The Way I Want To Touch You

The Captain and Tennille

Behind the now-forgotten duo's annoyingly perky facade lay a compulsion to write and record songs laden with longing and sexual innuendo, "You Never Done It Like That" and "Do That To Me One More Time" among them. This 1976 hit, easily their prettiest composition, is no exception, and could provide the perfect opportunity for some teen star turned sex kitten to test out her carefully calculated new image. Kim Wilde, currently in the charts with Yvonne Elliman's "If I Can't Have You", is one possibility. Best bet, though, is another, older Minogue. Huge potential for those all-important lingerie shots in the video, Kylie

Kashmir

Led Zepplin

THE self-important rock song re-interpreted from a soulful slant: a recent development this, but one that is fast gaining favour with A&R men tired of dance lyrics that wouldn't test the interpretative skills of a three-year-old. U2's "Still Haven't Found What I'm Looking For" was pomp-free and positively enjoyable when handled by the now-defunct Chimes, while the likes of Phil Collins and Bryan Adams have also seen their back catalogues being plundered by the hit-bound and funkily inclined.

This momentous Led Zep track is loaded with potential for rappers, clubbers and, no doubt, Rolf Harris. M-people have what it takes to chart with it, though.

I Don't Believe In Miracles

Colin Blunstone

MORE than 20 years old now and never having made it beyond No 31 under its own steam, Blunstone's melodious almost-hit seems particularly ripe for rehabilitation. Paul Young, that well-known friend of



the cover version, would be a good candidate to give it chart honours, but the word is that his forthcoming new album is — shock horror — packed top to toe with new material alone. Who then to carry out the overdue task of making Blunstone's song a hit? Come on down, UB40. Currently standing at the top of the American charts with their leaden version of "I Can't Help Falling in Love With You", they more than owe the record-buying public a favour.

My White Bicycle

Nazareth

BUSY little numbers like this are in constant demand by would-be wacky pop stars and young-ish comedians hamming it up together for some charitable cause. We've already had Cliff Richard with the Young Ones, Kim Wilde with Mel Smith, Bananarama with French & Saunders, and doubtless there are many more such winning combinations just waiting for that next telethon. This hoary old favourite, if used in a road safety campaign perhaps, has plenty of gruesome

potential for just such a pairing. Ned's Atomic Dustbin with Hale & Pace sounds about right.

God Only Knows

The Beach Boys

THIS right to kick over the statues is surely written into pop's constitution, but it's funny how upset some people get when the ambitious or the merely misguided tackle a song previously held to be sacred. The Preposterous Dance Interpretation is the name of the game, and one that was particularly prevalent during the disco era — cue Linda Clifford's breathless romp through "Bridge Over Troubled Waters", or Petula Clark's spirited assault on "I'm Not In Love".

The current resurgence in club music makes the Beach Boys' faultlessly produced classic a prime target for a similar mauling. And which is the ideal outfit to do it: the grunge-bodily harm? Why, none other than the ultimate in British pop grave-robbers, Undercover. Who could ever forget their version of Gerry Rafferty's "Baker Street"? Not that one wouldn't try.

NEW WAVES

The insider's

guide to the

Next Big Thing

Some names are so awful they become unforgettable. The spelling variations of Tony Toni Toné, for example, have to be explained every time the name is spoken, an annoyance that makes it something of a minor miracle the band has survived.

But survive they have. Since their formation in 1988, after a spell in Sheila E's musically, sartorially and choreographically demanding band, this trio of two brothers and a cousin has demonstrated the subtle art of softening toughness and hardening romance.

Already big in America, their new single, "If I Had No Loot", sounds perfect (and not just because of the title) for current trends in British taste. Conceived and skillfully executed as a clash of eras, this is a record that illustrates the difference between creative retro and marketed nostalgia.

By deciding to record *Sons of Soul*, their new album, live in the studio without computers, by advocating the values of excitement in live performance, or by sampling the southern soul textures of Stax Records, Tony Toni Toné risk accusations of nostalgia manipulation.

Yet listening to the so-called Jeep mix of "If I Had No Loot", with its almost subliminal bass line, its sparse drop-outs and harsh voice samples, it becomes clear that this could only have been conceived for the sophisticated, mobile listening habits of today.

A Jeep mix, by the way, is a mix designed especially for the custom-built loudspeaker system of a well, Jeep. Tony Toni Toné have been slow to make an impression in the UK, but when they perform in London (on September 6) the Jeeps will be gathering in force.

DAVID TOOP

NEW RELEASES: Levellers, Ultramarine et al

Real gone with the raggle-taggle gypsies



Upper-crusty rocker: the Levellers' Jeremy Cunningham in full flight

Woman Is a Star album with a record that proves that their facility with computer pastoralism was no studio accident. For *United Kingdoms*, they have enlisted two veterans of the Canterbury scene of the late 1960s: Robert Wyatt, delivering his uniquely

plain but sad vocals, and Jimmy Hastings, playing flute, clarinet and saxophones.

Bands such as Soft Machine, Caravan and Matching Mole explored a small but important tributary of English rock by drawing together

elements of jazz fusion, minimal music and folk-tonged rock. As part of that movement, Wyatt and Hastings underline the connections Ultramarine make between their own "organic" techno and Canterbury rock.

These connections extend to a judgment of the album. Ultramarine can sound like eccentric background music, but they also have the capacity to create sublime miniatures of sonic landscaping.

VARIOUS

Manifestation: Axiom Collection II

(Axiom 314-514-453-2)

BASS-player and producer Bill Laswell has launched many ventures, but his Axiom label is turning out to be the most focused. Born in Detroit, Laswell grew up in an atmosphere of funk ranging from the MCS to Funkadelic. The compulsion to explore common experiences and psychological mechanisms in music of differing origins is evident in this sampler.

Although the stylistic leaps seem vast, bouncing from "Mantra", Material's ambient Indian track, to Bahia Black's Brazilian fashion-funk-samba, or the jump-cut metal of Praxis, each track is united by a fascination with trance and the exchange of musical languages. Sweeping across many of the big themes of the past hundred years, this is inspirational music for the end of the 20th century.

THE PHARYCYDE

Bizarre Ride II The Pharcyde

(Delicious Vinyl 7567-9222-2)

A QUARTET from America's West Coast, the Pharcyde are being cited as one of the hip-hop acts likely to lift the pall of gunsmoke which has threatened to envelop the genre. This is an uneven album, full of daring, which gets stronger as it progresses. Like most current rap, the density of layered samples and intertwining voices makes the music difficult to grasp at one sitting.

For their samples, the Pharcyde borrow from some intriguing sources, including Ramsey Lewis, Herbie Mann, soul singer David Porter and the Mike Bloomfield, Al Kooper, Steven Stills rendition of Donovan's "Season of the Witch". The results are never less than playful and, on "Passing Me By", the band construct a one-act drama of affecting poignancy.

DAVID TOOP

CONCERT

In the raw power

Iggy Pop

The Forum, NWS

MANY artists talk about the self-revelatory nature of live performance, of the mixture of fear and exhilaration with which they lay themselves bare before an audience. Iggy Pop doesn't waste time on metaphorical conceits. He approached his first number shirtless, was toying with his flies by the third and, soon afterwards, having dragged and worried the song "Real Wild Child" from one side of the stage to the other and back again, exposed himself.

The screams that greeted this display were loud enough, but louder still was the noise of three hearts hitting the floor. They belonged to a trio of hapless security guards wedged beneath the footlights.

Unrepentant, Iggy thrashed his way through "No Fun", naked now, with only the body of his guitar preserving what it would be pointless to term his modesty. For a moment, his trinity of unwanted protectors seemed to share the sentiment: no fun at all, you could almost hear them think. But then this was the wrong place to look for protocol, compromise or half measures. Even at 47, Iggy Pop is all about total self-expression.

The way he clawed at his chest during moments of particular anguish suggested

ed he would have willingly disembowelled himself, would it not incapacitate him from giving his all to the following night's crowd.

"I wanna be your dog", he sang, displaced guitar bouncing wildly off his back, strap tight as a collar around his throat. The imagery seemed apt; few performers succeed in showing such fierce and unconditional love towards their audience.

There was, perhaps, a moment's unease when he spoke an introduction to a dark new song about the inner man. A Manlow moment? Not when it came to the unprintable title. Restoring the pace, he performed "Lust for Life", the new single "Wild America", and even the Kingsmen's chestnut "Louie Louie" with a furious energy that lasted through to his closing benediction. In it, he observed that America is a giant greasy hamburger of a nation. This feral child is still the gristle in its musical meat, then, choking complacency as effectively now as on his debut with the Stooges 26 years ago.

ALAN JACKSON

TOP TEN ALBUMS

- 1 Promises and Lies..... UB40 (DEP International)
- 2 Zooropa..... U2 (Island)
- 3 River of Dreams..... Billy Joel (Columbia)
- 4 Pocket Full of Kryptonite..... Spin Doctors (Epic)
- 5 Automatic for the People..... R.E.M. (Warner Brothers)
- 6 Keep the Faith..... Bon Jovi (Jambou)
- 7 Emergency on Planet Earth..... Jamiroquai (Orenda)
- 8 Bigger, Better, Faster, More!..... 4 Non Blondes (Interscope)
- 9 The Bodyguard (Motion Picture Soundtrack)..... Various (Arista)
- 10 What's Love Got To Do With It..... Tina Turner (Parlophone)

Compiled by NME

SEVEN DAYS

WHAT'S OUT, ABOUT, UP AND COMING IN THE NEXT WEEK

any (061 839 0858 (Sun), returning to the Forum, NWS (071 284 2200) for shows on Monday and Tuesday.

CONVENTION: Day-long bliss for Pink Floyd diehards at the Wembley Conference Centre. Doors open at 11am for a record and memorabilia fair, plus giant screen video shows. Then, at 7.30pm, a two-hour presentation by the Australian Pink Floyd Show, which promises "mindblowing"

lights and quadrophonic sound. All-day tickets £20 plus booking fee. Concert tickets £10 on door after 6pm. Call the box office on 081-900 1234 or usual ticket agencies.

RADIO: More readily associated with seaside fun and games, the IFM Roadshow (Radio 1, Monday to Friday, 11am) veers towards indie territory next week under the stewardship of presenter Mark Goodier. Live from

venues throughout Wales, his opening show features Blur, Time Frequency and Apache Indian, while subsequent guests include Manic Street Preachers (Tues), Carter (Wed), Therapy? (Thurs) and Teenage Fancub (Fri).

NOW BOOKING: Formerly of Crowded House, Tim Finn's new album on Capitol, *Before & After*, is a pleasantly grown-up affair, and is supported by a brief run of British dates: Glasgow, King Tut's Wah Wah Hut (041 221 5279), Sep 20 and 21; London: Forum NWS (071 284 2200), Sep 22; Wolverhampton, Wulfrun Hall (0902 312030), Sep 23.

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CHILD'S PLAY IT AIN'T

INFOTECH

Make the right connections

Business travellers often find that computer communications with the office leave much to be desired. Barry Fox discovers that help is at hand

Most businesses in the computer industry make money nowdays from selling portable hardware and software that promises business travellers the opportunity to communicate electronically with their offices. Other businesses are earning money by making the industry's promises come true.

The picture painted by the computer industry is of an executive working on a portable PC during a long-haul flight, writing memos, entering data in a database and preparing a spreadsheet prediction of sales. Arriving at his or her hotel, the executive plugs the PC into the bedside phone, dials the computer office number, reads his or her messages and then empties the flight work down the line.

Setting aside the fact that the batteries in most portable PCs will be flat after an hour or so of use in flight, there is another, deeper flaw in the industry's scenario. Every hotel in every city in every country is likely to present different problems which can make electronic communication a real nightmare.

In real life, the traveller coming off a long-haul flight, checks into an hotel, tired and jet-lagged. The exhausted traveller knows that there will be electronic mail messages waiting to be read because most days at home there would usually be at least a dozen. There may even be a couple of trap messages, sent by ambitious rivals in the company who will be only too happy to tell the managing director: "I asked the question, but never got a reply."

The first priority, therefore, before eating, drinking, bathing or sleeping, is to plug in a portable computer and modem and start the simple log-on routine that was pre-programmed by the company's computer department at home. It all worked perfectly when demonstrated in the office. But now the PC stubbornly refuses to perform.

That is where Gordon Brown and his company TeleAdapt come in. Mr Brown used to work in the modern business and now earns a living helping people to overcome the difficulties of using them. Eighteen months ago he saw a niche in the market and started a home-based company to offer help to the "road warrior", the executive who travels abroad and needs to stay in touch across time zones.

The niche proved bigger than expected. TeleAdapt now has offices in Pinetown, northwest London, employs a dozen people, and has just opened a branch in California. Mr Brown has a host of horror stories. He knows of many journalists who have written urgent news stories on portable PCs, and only then found that the plug on the lead to the modem does not fit the socket in the hotel room.

Or there may be no plug at all. Or the plug may look correct but be wrongly wired. Or the hotel may have a switchboard that generates a dialling tone that the modem mistakes for an engaged tone. Or calls out may be routed through an operator or through a recorded announcement and as a result the modem stops working.

All these novelties, and many more, conspire to make the pre-programmed routine from the computer department back home completely useless.

TeleAdapt started selling adaptors to make British and American phone plugs fit foreign sockets. There are already 37 different types, and the number is rising as information filters back from abroad.

TeleAdapt has also built an information database identifying what type of plug is likely to be found in which country, in which city—even in which hotel. This has turned the company into a consultancy. Customers telephone with an itinerary, and buy the adaptors they will need. When, as often happens, they hit an unexpected



Plugged in to a market: Gordon Brown with a selection of adaptors for 'road-warriors'

problem, they telephone for advice. The American office helps people based there, and allows the company to cover all time zones.

Some problems are old favourites, but most days bring a new challenge. Whereas some hotels in America and Japan now build sockets on the side of their room phones that are tailored to accept modem plugs, other hotels use no plugs at all, "hard-wiring" telephones to a wall socket.

One answer is to carry a screwdriver to unscrew the wall socket, and a lead with crocodile clips on the end to clip to the exposed wires. A gadget with a simple circuit and tiny lamp identifies the right wires. Another solution is to have an acoustic coupler, like a pair of headphones, that clamps to the phone. Unusual dialling tones can be beaten by adding the simple command X1 to the computer's software. The trick is to know where to add it, and how. Another command restores a connection lost when an operator butts in.

Some executives, who do not

want to appear incapable in front of staff, and find that the company's computer department is staffed by boffins who have never actually travelled with a modem, pay TeleAdapt for teaching sessions.

Every country has different legal requirements for modems. This is why the connecting leads to modems often have black boxes of circuitry in the middle. This tailors the modem to the local telephone system. Cut off the lead, as some travellers do, or use a different lead, and the modem is useless.

The latest obstacle for travellers is a new type of digital telephone system being installed by offices and hotels. This uses four wires instead of the usual two. Two wires carry analogue speech signals, the other two carry digital code to control dialling. There is no way yet to get a conventional two-wire modem working with one of these systems.

Mr Brown says: "Usually, a hotel won't know what you are talking about if you say you want to

connect a modem. The trick is to tell them you want to connect a portable fax. Everyone has now heard of faxing and any phone line that works with a fax will work with a modem."

A hopeful sign is that one hotel in Austria recently started giving guests advice on how to make calls with a modem. TeleAdapt is now expanding its database to include the names of hotels which travelling executives should choose, and those that should be avoided because they obstruct communications.

TeleAdapt's latest discovery has spawned a little gadget that costs £40 and solves a mysterious problem that has been puzzling Britons who travel to France with a British fax machine. The fax will work to send messages, but it will not auto-receive. This, TeleAdapt found, is because fax machines sold in Britain need the third wire which the British telephone network provides at the point of entry into each house. Foreign phone systems have only two wires.

ONLINE

Victory for Lotus

THE SOFTWARE firm Borland International has suffered a setback in a legal battle with Lotus Development over the scope of the copyright that protects the popular Lotus 1-2-3 spreadsheet program.

A judge in Boston has ruled that Borland's competing Quattro Pro spreadsheet infringes on the Lotus copyright. Borland says it will appeal and that the ruling does not affect its ability to deliver any spreadsheet product. "If this decision stands, it could have a wide-ranging impact on the computer and other industries that make devices or appliances that depend on software compatibility," the company says.

municator market, Eo and the Go Corporation plan to form a single company.

AT&T became the majority owner of Eo in an agreement finalised last month, naming Eo as its company for creating personal communicators. AT&T's pen-based devices that provide fax, electronic mail, telephone and personal computing. Go, a privately-held Californian company, is the developer of Penpoint, a mobile operating system for personal communicators.

Answer service

WANT to know a train time, the names of Abraham's sons, or the duration of a whale's pregnancy? No problem. Just ring your friendly local Swiss telephone exchange and with any luck they'll have the answer. Switzerland's state-owned telephone utility is running an

Loud mouth

BRITISH defence researchers have patented a flat loudspeaker. It is made from lightweight material that was originally developed for use in helicopter roofs.

"The normal type of loudspeaker which you find in your stereo system at home has an efficiency of about 5 per cent," says Malcolm Nash of the Defence Research Agency. "But this system has an efficiency approaching 100 per cent in producing sound."

The development came after the researchers realised that the material they had developed for a new helicopter radiated sound.

Chipping in

THE American Commerce Department has drafted a plan to subsidise research on certain computer chip devices but has refused to protect the industry from foreign rivals.

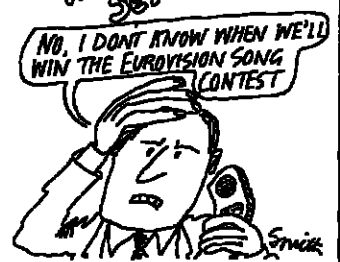
The devices at issue are ceramic packages with implanted circuitry that link crucial silicon chips to other, less important chips. The packages are used in everything from cars to personal computers to missiles.

Kyocera of Japan controls more than half the world market for the ceramic chip packages.

Ready to Go

IN A move heralded as a step towards establishing standards for the emerging personal com-

Swiss Special Information Service



experimental Special Information Service, where the caller can ask pretty well anything. It is said to be a roaring success. Callers range from children wanting help with homework to housewives needing a recipe and theatre-goers seeking the time of a show.

Ghost operator

THE latest large-scale cash machine fraud was disclosed last week when Chemical Bank admitted that thieves had emptied nearly £250,000 from its network in America.

The thieves took advantage of Chemical's merger of its cash machine network with that of the New York banking company Manufacturers Hanover, which Chemical acquired in 1991. The thieves retrieved cash by exploiting a loophole that enabled them to tap the credit card advance option on credit lines that were nonexistent.

Design

T

It's n

Boy aged 12 wins a place at Oxford

By JOHN O'LEARY, EDUCATION CORRESPONDENT
ADAM Dent may be winning a place at St Hugh's College, Oxford, at the age of 12. The university's entrance exam was held last week and Adam, who is a year 10 student at St Hugh's, was one of the few to pass. He is the youngest student to have been accepted by the college since 1880. Adam's father, Mr Dent, is a teacher at St Hugh's and his mother, Mrs Dent, is a housewife. Adam has been studying at St Hugh's since he was 11 and has been a member of the school's chess team. He is also a member of the school's debating society and has won several prizes for his work. Adam is a very bright boy and is expected to do well at St Hugh's. He is also a very kind and helpful boy and is popular with his friends. Adam is a very talented boy and is expected to do well at St Hugh's. He is also a very kind and helpful boy and is popular with his friends. Adam is a very talented boy and is expected to do well at St Hugh's. He is also a very kind and helpful boy and is popular with his friends.

The Times,
Friday January 29, 1993

A promising start to any career

At the tender age of 12, Adam Dent has been accepted for a place at St Hugh's College Oxford to read Chemistry.

Quite an achievement.

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The elusive adult market may be where the future lies for video game firms

Games arcade in the sky

Children are notorious for following the latest fad and then dropping it en masse after a few months or years — the current victims are the Ninja Turtles who are fast joining the pile of rejected toys.

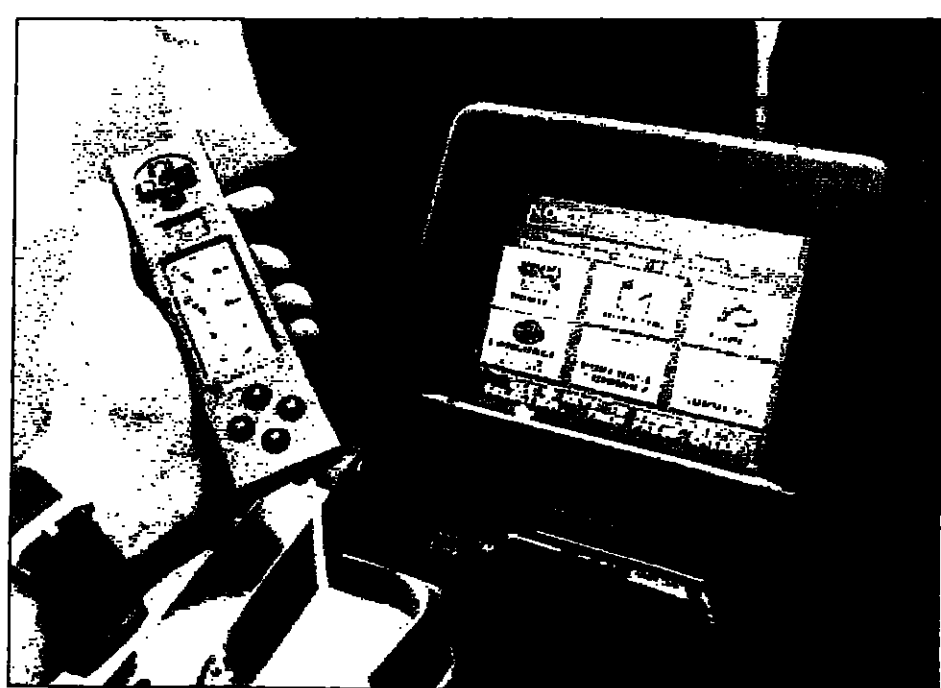
Nintendo, the world's biggest manufacturer of video games, has been pondering this unfortunate fact of life for some time despite leading an industry worth billions of pounds each year. The frightening prospect for the Japanese giant is that there may soon come a day when video games such as Super Mario could be as desirable as a Cabbage Patch doll.

One answer would be to convince adults — who can usually be counted on for a little more stamina in their likes — that video games are fun. Some companies are hoping they will be able to hook adults into computer games with the new type of "multimedia" titles being developed, such as interactive films where viewers can alter how the plot develops.

Nintendo, however, wants an adult audience for its existing products and has decided that the best chance of hooking them is to offer them video games when they haven't got anything much better to do. That means travellers, particularly those cooped up on a plane for hours.

"The real problem in this business has been making the games available to kids over 18," says Peter Main, marketing vice president for Nintendo America. Now the company has put video games at the centre of a new entertainment system, announced last week, that is aimed at airlines, hotels and even cruise ships.

The airline version is controlled by a three-and-a-half inch square box, based on the



Fun as you fly: some adults, having tasted Nintendo's games, may decide to buy their own

Super Nintendo games player. It will be fitted into each seat back or armrest behind a liquid crystal display screen. As well as offering passengers ten video games it can control four to six films, audio compact discs and "in-seat" duty free shopping.

When a passenger selects a video game it is collected from a central computer on the plane and loaded into the memory of the passengers' system. Most of the companies developing similar systems emphasise that they will initially concentrate on giving passengers office-type services — such as being able to send faxes while half way across the Atlantic. But Nintendo argues that its emphasis on entertainment is justified by surveys which indicate "a much higher demand from travellers for entertainment than business related functions".

And adults need no longer be embarrassed at the sort of spectacular failure, when trying a game for the first time in public, that would no doubt evoke derision from any male under voting age.

"Now, with a swipe of a credit card, a guy can try a game without a snotty clerk

behind a counter telling him he's doing it wrong," says Mr Main. Most of these new services will not be free but sold on a pay-per-play or pay-per-view basis and passengers will have to swipe a credit card through a reader. Prices quoted for one test service on a Northwest Airlines jet are £2.70 per hour for computer games and £4 per film.

As well as paying Nintendo royalties, the charge is seen as necessary to recoup installation costs estimated at £4,000 per seat including the cost of downtime for each plane while the system is being fitted.

Nintendo also hopes that some adults may become so hooked on a game during a long flight that they decide they cannot live without it at home.

Northwest Airlines plans to install the system on 20 of its planes by the end of the year while Lodgenet Entertainment, which provides in-room entertainment to 1,900 hotels in America and Canada, is to add it to ten hotel sites. Nintendo predicts up to 20 million customers after the first year of operation.

The Virgin Atlantic airline will also include Nintendo

video games as part of a £3 million order with Hughes Avicom for an "interactive in-seat entertainment and communications system". It will be installed in 11 of its planes from October.

Hughes says the system will eventually be able to incorporate direct broadcasts from satellites to individual passenger screens on the aircraft, as well as an in-seat telephone service, fax and two way computer links, stock quotes and live television broadcasts.

One important difference with games played by adults that the players can — and sometimes want to — gamble on their outcome.

Virgin is planning to include the ability to make in-flight bets on electronic versions of games such as poker, roulette and slot machines. Bets would be made using a credit card that would be credited for any winnings or debited for losses.

But initial reports that Virgin will be providing "gaming palaces in the sky" have made the company wary and it emphasises that it will probably put limits on the amount that can be lost.

If a family were to arrive in Orlando with its vacation ruined because it had lost holiday money to Mr Branson, it would no doubt be seen as something of a public relations disaster.

MATTHEW MA

صحة من الامم



Keep it simple: Andrew Lees, Microsoft's Windows applications marketing manager, recognises the importance of making personal computers simple to use

Designers make their peace

The popularity of personal computer software has added a new level of conversation to modern office life. Executives whose small talk used to dwell on the latest models of company cars are now as likely to contest the merits of the Excel package against Lotus 1-2-3-4 for financial planning.

Personal assistants once grilled on their knowledge of airline booking techniques are now more often faced with questions about their knowledge of Microsoft Word against Word Perfect.

Today's office software is more powerful than ever, and far easier to use. Falling prices and the spread of PCs into companies large and small have made software packages a popular and addictive facet of modern commercial life.

The mainstream applications of word processing and spreadsheets can be found in offices, schools and homes worldwide, producing everything from a classroom project to an international business plan. Yet the world of office software is also an extremely fluid one. The applications which occupy the screens of today's PC bear little relation to those of five years ago, though they may carry the same

Software companies have stopped cramming packages full of features that often go unused, reports David Hewson

name. Similarly, if the computer companies have their way, tomorrow's software applications will be far more capable than those available now. In the highly imitative, fast-moving software world, an application has a shelf life of little more than a year.

It may be applauded as the best on the market when it arrives, but nine months later, when rival versions have appeared incorporating its best points and improvements of their own, it can be bottom of the heap and need a revamp.

The past three years have seen two significant events which have shaped today's packages. The first is the adoption of Microsoft Windows, with its highly visual, easy-to-use, mouse-driven working environment, as the chosen vehicle behind most office applications.

More importantly, industry sources estimate that as many as 90 per cent of all new PCs are now sold with a copy of Windows bundled free into the package. Behind Windows have come the big-name, highly visual applications that have

won many admirers. In the vanguard of Windows, software designers have spent the past few years involved in "features wars", competing to add more and more facilities to standard office packages, often more than most users will ever need. Every Windows

Today designers are concentrating their energies on ease of use and intelligence

word processor now includes a spelling checker; most will have a thesaurus and grammar checker too.

Spreadsheets now boast spell-checkers and obscure mathematical functions more normally seen in the university classroom, while

some Windows applications now carry the ability to imbed moving video footage into their documents.

For the user, the price of Windows and the software features war has sometimes been a hefty one. Three years ago, a PC based on the 286 chip was seen as a top-range office machine. Today it is virtually useless in a Windows office, incapable of running even the Windows environment properly at any speed.

The latest Windows packages usually demand high level machines, with a 486 processor and four megabytes or more of memory, in order to encompass the dictionaries, thesaurus, drawing, equation and page layout facilities of the latest word processors and spreadsheets.

Yet internal research by software publishers indicates that people rarely use a fraction of the computer tools they are buying. Modern Windows word processors are capable of typesetting and indexing an entire book; but their most common use is to produce a one-page business letter.

PC spreadsheets can master economic models of extraordinary intricacy; yet most people use only 20 per cent of the tools they contain, and even then only for simple rows and columns, lists of data that could have been adequately handled by earlier, simpler spreadsheets.

Happily, the "features wars" are now largely over and anyone who has a current Windows-compatible PC should be able to keep it for at least three, and possibly five, years without having to make expensive upgrades. The keyword for the software designers is no longer complexity and extra tools, but ease of use and intelligence.

Later this year Microsoft will release the latest versions of two of its best selling Windows applications, the word processor Word and the spreadsheet Excel. Both will contain features which the company plan to label "IntelliSense".

Andrew Lees, Microsoft's Windows applications marketing manager, says one aim is to enable people to perform commonplace tasks through question and answer sessions with the machine. It interrogates users about the work they want to do, and then does the job based on the answers.

Energy wasted in battle for software glory

Buyers must gamble and hope they choose the system that will achieve supremacy

Most of us use personal computers just to run a number of different application programs on a desk. The growing trend, however, is to link PCs together over networks, share information between colleagues and communicate to other much larger computers at sites which may be on the other side of the world.

To do this properly, powerful operating systems are needed which of course adds to the confusion of which one to buy. The choice is a complex one and depends upon the claims of various manufacturers. The differences are partly technological and partly the perception created by persuasive marketing-speak.

Different brands may also have a number of versions with idiosyncratic ways of controlling how application programs behave on your machine.

product is integrated with the rest of what's going on," said Mike Grove, operations manager at OS/2 Solutions Centre.

While IBM plugs away at developments for OS/2, which will see different guises of the operating system running on an assortment of powerful computers, Microsoft is pushing ahead with a new flavour of Windows and its successor, code-named Cairo, a complex operating system for computer networks which will learn how each user works, so enabling them to customise the way they organise and find information on their computer.



Grove regrets rivalry

In the early 1980s, IBM's stamp of approval guaranteed that the Dos operating system would become an industry standard. Compatibility with the Dos computing standard is still considered to be a pre-requisite for any desktop business machine.

Dos is, however, fast becoming out of step with today's more powerful and sophisticated breed of computer. As a replacement, Microsoft has staked its future on its user-friendly Windows, a program that displays screen information as pictures and accepts instructions via a "mouse" device.

OS/2, IBM's similar alternative, was launched amid much fanfare six years ago but never caught on as a desktop system in the way many expected it might. In spite of sophisticated features appealing to the more complex computing requirements of larger companies, relatively few were sold.

"IBM has a technologically better product than Windows, but whether it meets the business need often depends on how well the

"Microsoft's strategy is Windows everywhere, from phones, faxes, right the way through to very powerful computers. Thanks to Microsoft's commitment to it, Windows is considered to be a safe environment to buy for many people," said Kevin Jones, a consultant at QA Training, a software training consultancy.

More importantly, a large number of manufacturers and software suppliers have sunk development cash into applications which run under it. This not only creates a software world where applications operate and look similar, it guarantees a stable market.

Ideally, you ought not to be concerned with the technically intricate way a computer works. What's important is to be able to talk with other colleagues' computers and be sure the software application you've bought actually runs on all the different types of machines you have back in the office.

"OS/2 and Windows are fundamentally different products," Mr Grove says. "This is the crying shame in the computer industry at the moment. You've got a battle between the two instead of business being able to make the best use of the strengths of each."

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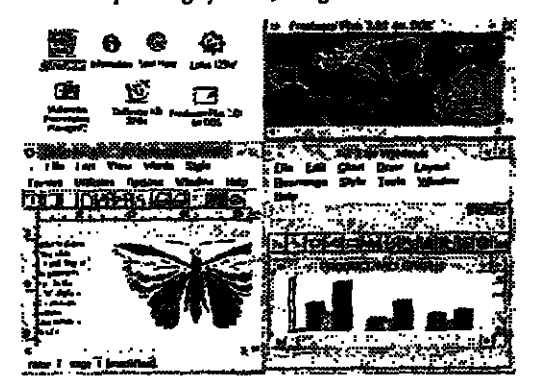
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Will CDs rule the roost?

A move from floppy discs to compact discs looks like being inevitable, reports George Cole

The days when installing software meant ploughing through a bulky instruction manual and loading numerous floppy discs on to a computer may be ending. More and more companies are putting software on CD-Roms, compact discs that store more than 600 megabytes of data — equivalent to 1,000 floppy discs, 250,000 pages of typed text or thousands of images.

CD-Roms are robust, offer fast access to information and are free of computer viruses and cheap to produce; each disc costs less than £1 to press.

Software developers are able to use CD-Roms' large data capacity to include video clips and animations, which help people learn how to use a program.

Though CD-Rom was launched in 1985, it was a long time before many titles appeared. Now there are thousands, a lot of them aimed at the business market.

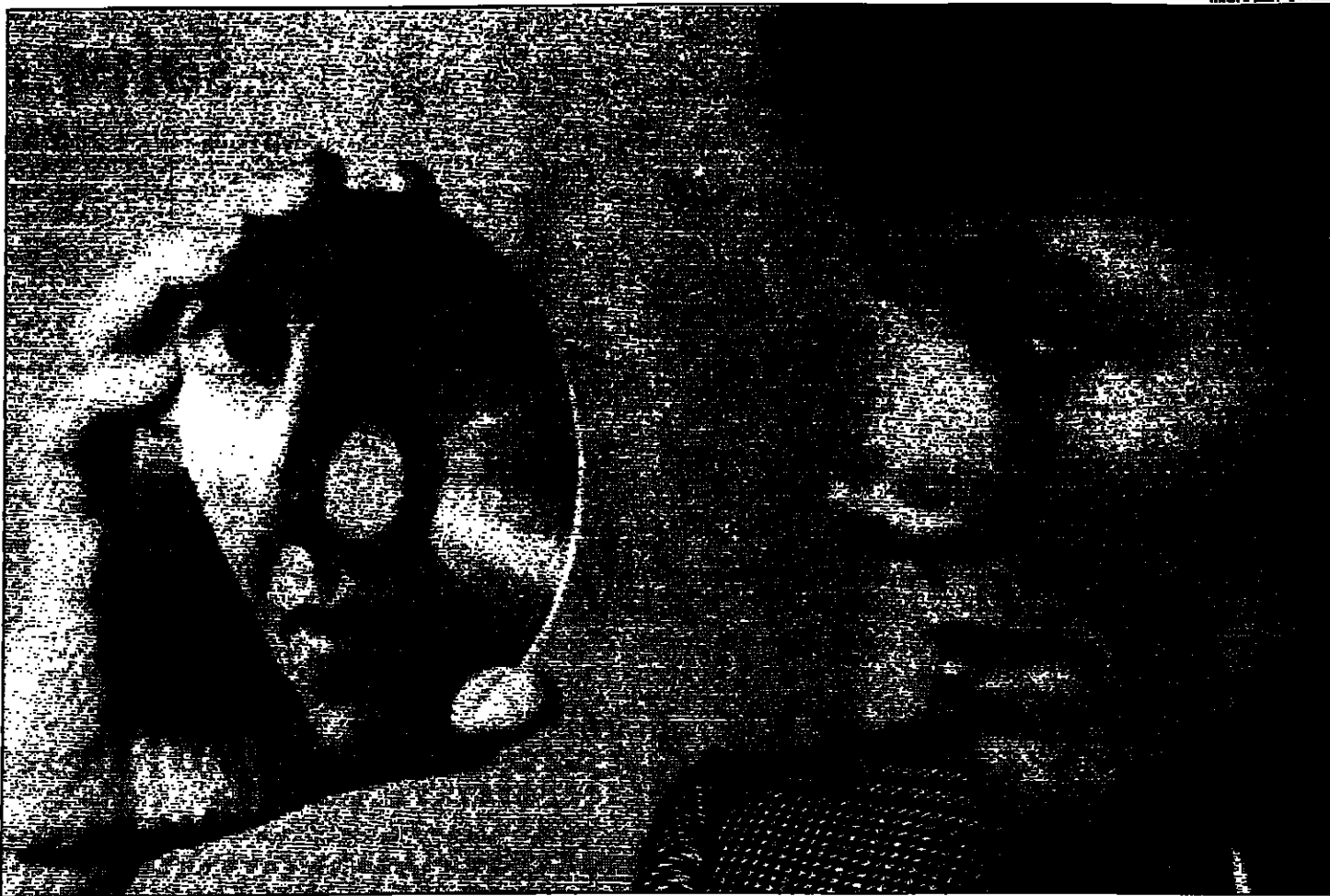
Matthew Finlay, editor of the CD-Rom Directory, says: "We estimate that there were about 2,200 CD-Rom titles at the start of 1993. By the end of this year, there could be well over 6,000."

Some CD-Roms are used for storing company records, databases or training courses. British Gas, for example, has put much of its utility information on CD-Rom. About 200,000 computers in Britain are linked to a CD-Rom drive, and Inteco, a market research company, expects this to grow to well over a million by 1997.

Apple says that CD-Rom drive is standard on 43 per cent of its new machines and that it expects to sell a million CD-Rom machines worldwide this year.

Some experts consider the move from floppy discs to CD-Roms inevitable. "The trend is for software packages to expand and offer more features and information," says Judith Jeffcoat, a senior consultant at Ovum, a market research company. "It is more efficient to store everything on one disc."

Extel Financial, a London-based company, markets the Financial Workstation, a CD-Rom containing information on 10,000 international companies, along with the share prices of more than 25,000.



Disc power: "You could not provide this sort of service without CD-Rom," says Sharon Rowland, a director of Extel Financial

The £6,000-plus disc is updated every week. Sharon Rowland, an Extel director, says: "You could not provide this type of service without CD-Rom: the company information alone would take up several filing cabinets. Companies are discovering that CD-Rom is an ideal storage medium if you do not need

Microsoft's new Windows NT is available only on CD-Rom

time-sensitive information, such as daily share prices."

Microsoft, the American software giant, markets a CD-Rom version of Microsoft Works, a combined word processor, spreadsheet and database, and last week, the company began delivering Windows NT, its new operating system, which is available only on CD-Rom.

"The NT program would use 50 to 100 floppy discs, so putting it on a

CD-Rom is more practical," says Paul Toller, consumer business manager at Microsoft UK.

Lotus, the American software company, has produced a CD-Rom version of its popular 1-2-3 spreadsheet that includes "smart help", a mix of sound, graphics and animations to guide the user through the program.

"People do not learn how to use software by sitting down and reading a manual," says Philip Garlick, Lotus UK's information services marketing manager. "They learn by trial and error and when they get stuck they ask a colleague for help."

Instant Access, which is based in London, specialises in CD-Rom. Its products include a single CD-Rom containing over 230 packages, including business applications and games. Users can look at demonstration versions of all the programs and if they want to buy they can call an enablement centre and pay for the program. They are then given a unique access code, which will unlock that particular program. Greg Rice, Instant Access's managing director, says: "European users are quickly catching onto the advantages of buying their software from CDs."

However, not everyone plans to move into the CD-Rom market. Lyle Cross, marketing communications manager of Sage, a British company and the world's biggest supplier of accounting software, says: "Most of our customers are small to medium-size businesses that do not have CD-Rom drives, so there is not the demand. Also,

they can use all the features of a CD-Rom. According to Ms Jeffcoat, "Upgrading can be a difficult and expensive business, especially for companies using older personal computers, which are not powerful enough for CD-Rom."

Many computers will eventually have CD-Rom drives built in as standard, but Ms Jeffcoat, who has written a report on networking in business, believes that networked CD-Roms will be ideal for many companies. "Some discs are very expensive," she says, "and you wouldn't want them lying around a desk where they could be lost or damaged. It may be more efficient to have a CD-Rom server on a network or to connect CD-Rom drives to existing networks."

Tony Feldman, a London-based multimedia consultant, agrees that networked CD-Roms may suit many businesses. "A lot of people in business will find themselves using CD-Rom without knowing it," he says. "They will access the company database over a network and some of their information will come from a magnetic disc or on-line service, although some will also come from CD-Rom. It will be a seamless process."

Another problem is the cost of upgrading to CD-Rom. Dataquest, a market research company, expects that the average price of a CD-Rom drive — now about £140 — will halve within four years — but there are other costs to consider. Many computers will also need a sound board, high-quality colour monitor and speakers before

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A bundle — or a bag of tricks?

Packages may not be all they seem

Choosing a computer is still only the first step in obtaining a successful business system. The operating software — the glue that holds the electronic wizardry together — usually comes packaged with the hardware. But choosing the application software, the programs written to carry out specific tasks such as word processing, spreadsheets and graphics can be a problem for the first-time buyer.

Increasingly, firms selling computers offer a software "bundle" with them, a set of application packages pre-selected by the seller and offered with the hardware at little or no extra cost. These can be a bargain.

For example, Time Computer Systems, a mail-order company, is selling a 486 PC with 170-megabyte hard disc and colour screen for about £1,000.

Included in the price are a number of programs, including Microsoft Works for Windows, a word processor, accounting package, education and computer games.

Dr Tariq Mohammed, Time's sales director, argues that buying bundled software with a computer can remove much of the headache associated with selecting software.

"Most of the customers who buy computers through newspaper or magazine advertisements are buying for the first time and are still very frightened of the technology," he says. "Buying bundled software removes many of their fears."

PC dealers and computer

superstores increasingly offer software bundles with the computers they sell. Specialist Computer Holdings (SCH) operates a mail-order business and has just opened its first computer superstore, Byte, in Gateshead, Tyne & Wear.

Peter Rigby, the chairman of SCH, advises caution when buying a machine with bundled software. Both, he says, should come with reputable names. "Sometimes you can find that the machine is a cheap Far Eastern clone. If something goes wrong with the disc drive, for example, there is nobody who knows how to support it."

Bundled software is attractive because of its low prices. Bought separately, such packages may add hundreds of pounds to the price. Simon Moores, the chairman of both the Lotus User Group and the Windows Users Forum, believes that integrated packages are good value, but he advises buyers to be wary. "If you buy something for nothing," he says, "you may not get the same level of service as you get if you pay the full price." Sometimes, particularly with integrated packages, software is a cut-down version of a full package.

Although the software companies point out that they remove only features that they doubt first-time users will ever need, buyers should check that they do not want or need what has been removed.

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Peter Rigby advocates caution when purchasing integrated packages — make sure you buy from reputable companies

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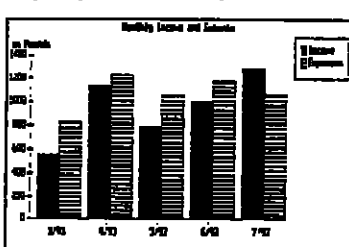
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10/07	1004	Quicken	Quicken	Bank Account	47.12			2,247.12
10/08	1005	Quicken	Quicken	Bank Account	50.00			2,197.12
10/09	1006	Quicken	Quicken	Bank Account	2,200.00			2,197.12
10/10	1007	Quicken	Quicken	Bank Account	2,200.00			2,197.12
10/11	1008	Quicken	Quicken	Bank Account	2,200.00			2,197.12
10/12	1009	Quicken	Quicken	Bank Account	2,200.00			2,197.12
10/13	1010	Quicken	Quicken	Bank Account	2,200.00			2,197.12
10/14	1011	Quicken	Quicken	Bank Account	2,200.00			2,197.12
10/15	1012	Quicken	Quicken	Bank Account	2,200.00			2,197.12
10/16	1013	Quicken	Quicken	Bank Account	2,200.00			2,197.12
10/17	1014	Quicken	Quicken	Bank Account	2,200.00			2,197.12
10/18	1015	Quicken	Quicken	Bank Account	2,200.00			2,197.12
10/19	1016	Quicken	Quicken	Bank Account	2,200.00			2,197.12
10/20	1017	Quicken	Quicken	Bank Account	2,200.00			2,197.12
10/21	1018	Quicken	Quicken	Bank Account	2,200.00			2,197.12
10/22	1019	Quicken	Quicken	Bank Account	2,200.00			2,197.12
10/23	1020	Quicken	Quicken	Bank Account	2,200.00			2,197.12
10/24	1021	Quicken	Quicken	Bank Account	2,200.00			2,197.12
10/25	1022	Quicken	Quicken	Bank Account	2,200.00			2,197.12
10/26	1023	Quicken	Quicken	Bank Account	2,200.00			2,197.12
10/27	1024	Quicken	Quicken	Bank Account	2,200.00			2,197.12
10/28	1025	Quicken	Quicken	Bank Account	2,200.00			2,197.12
10/29	1026	Quicken	Quicken	Bank Account	2,200.00			2,197.12
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Industrialists with IT expertise are being snapped up by universities wanting professors with experience, says David Guest

As the new university year approaches, many an information technology professional may think back wistfully to lazy days in the groves of academe. For a few senior IT executives, however, academia may again represent a career choice, although the lazy days are probably gone for ever.

There may not be much prospect of long hours in the students' union bar but a professorship or other senior post is a possibility. Schools of business in higher education are increasingly keen to recruit senior staff with backgrounds in industry and commerce rather than restrict their search to academics.

The demand for lecturers with commercial experience has several causes. One is to emulate the management practices of industry, another to inject new ideas into a department and avoid the timeless charge of ivory-tower thinking. A third is the suspicion that people with a career in industry behind them will be better placed to help in the unrelenting struggle of any university department for funding.

And in some cases, part of the funding for university chairs comes from industry. Bournemouth University recently advertised for someone to take on the "Intel Corporation" chair of computer-supported co-operation. Candidates from industry were by no means excluded. The only concrete

qualification required was a degree. Requirements included areas of technology such as multimedia and advanced office automation — more likely to be encountered in commerce than in education.

The successful applicant would be awarded the title professor with an initial tenure of five years. A lifetime in industry at senior level might, however, make the salary, around £32,000, look low.

David Targett is the ICL professor of information systems at the University of Bath. He took the chair in 1990, after graduating from the London Business School with a PhD in economics. Before that, he worked in industry for several years.

Professor Targett suggests that there are two primary reasons for universities to look beyond academe in their recruitment.

"Information technology is now on the agenda of senior managers in companies — it is more of a management issue now — and the universities are attracted by the idea of picking people from business to be in charge of IT schools," he says.

"Another trend not restricted to



University challenge: for senior IT specialists it is never too late to change career direction

computing but apparent in other functions, such as marketing, is to look for people from industry. The motivation, I think, is that universities are always strapped for money and they think people from

industry might put them closer to sources of funding. A company sponsoring a chair generally pays for the professor, plus start-up costs in the school in question. In return, it hopes to

imprint its name in the consciousness of the best students. Nick Wood, Intel's northern European technical marketing manager, says that some Bournemouth students on project work

with the company recently had impressed him not only with their technical competence but also with the breadth of their business awareness.

ICL, for example, says it is a graduate-entrant company and wants to ensure that graduates have the kind of skills it needs. ICL is probably the most active of the computer suppliers in this area.

Besides information systems, there is an ICL professor of information technology at Bath, and at Loughborough, Professor Richard Weston occupies an ICL research chair in flexible automation, largely in recognition of his work in factory automation systems, which ICL was able to exploit.

ICL, once Britain's leading computer company but now owned mainly by Fujitsu, the Japanese company, also has links with the universities of Southampton and Nottingham and with Manchester's science and technology institute.

Multinational Digital Equipment is similarly enthusiastic. At the University of Leicester, Professor Tony Bush holds the Digital

chair in educational studies, and at the South Bank University, Terry Baylis is Digital professor in the school of computing, information systems and mathematics.

But can IT people make the mental transition from industry to professorship? Professor Targett says they can, although he adds that there are aspects of the administrative side of the job that might cause dismay.

Brian Napier, Digital professor of IT law and the director of the centre for commercial law studies at London university, says, "It depends a little on what they are expected to do. In terms of teaching and furthering research into the subject, their ideas might be very useful."

"But universities are very bureaucratic institutions, administration takes up time, and they could find that difficult." Another academic comment says: "Support functions like finance, personnel and estates management are light years behind industry."

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حکومت الامم المتحدة



Splashdown: O'Brien, of the United States, lands during the decathlon long jump competition at the world championships in Stuttgart yesterday

Meier leads challenge to O'Brien

Never mind that Steve O'Brien once denounced the decathlon as nine mickie mouse events and a slow 1,500 metres. The toughest competition in athletics brought the loudest crescendo of noise yet heard in the world championships, drowning the men's 1,500 heats also taking place at that time, as the large and knowledgeable crowd greeted domestic ascendancy.

In what is developing into a duel between Dan O'Brien, the 1991 champion, and the youthful Paul Meier, of Germany — as riveting as that between Thompson and Jürgen Hingsen at the 1984 Olympic Games — the German leapt to fame in the high jump, fourth of the first day's five events. So too was Christian Schenk, the former East German, who was third and fifth in the previous two championships.

O'Brien, one of the most conspicuous ever Olympic athletes when he failed to qualify for Barcelona — with-

out a clearance at the pole vault in the United States trials — is nursing himself through the aftermath of a poisoned prostate gland and a deep groin strain. So drained was his confidence by the injury, never mind his breaking Thompson's world record a month after the Olympic games last year, that he had to be forced on to the track by friends and coaches for the opening 100 metres event in this year's trials.

In the lead yesterday throughout the first three morning events, O'Brien had said at the lunch-time break: "The high jump this afternoon could be critical, because it makes the greatest leverage on the injury. I think it'll be okay, but maybe I'll have to produce something extra in the 400 [metres] afterwards."

With an easy first clearance at 2.03m (6ft 8in), O'Brien had failed three times at 2.09m (6ft 10in), and the red jumping arch was left free for the two Germans, Javier Brunet, of



David Miller looks at the first day of the battle of the all-rounders at the world athletics championships

Spain and Christian Plaziat, of France, lying fourth. Meier, 22, a mechanical engineering student who cannot begin his training sessions until the evenings, raised the roof with his clearance of 2.12m (6ft 11in) at the third attempt. With a men's 1,500m heat featuring men such as Fernán Cacho, the Olympic champion, anonymously circling the tracks to qualify for the semi-finals, Meier caused uproar when, with less than two minutes' rest, he soared over 2.15m (7ft 1in) on his first leap. Within a few minutes of this, the height had been matched by Schenk, 28, at the third attempt, and by Brunet — a long way back in the overall field — at his first.

The two Germans then failed three times at their next

attempted height, Meier at 2.18m and Schenk at 2.21m, but the balance of the competition had swung dramatically. Now Meier led by nine points on 3,672, with O'Brien still 106 ahead of Schenk, 3,663 to 3,557. O'Brien had led them each by 100 and 200 following the shot, the third event.

In his world record last September in Talence, France, when he surpassed Thompson by 44 points with his 8,891, O'Brien had begun with a wind-assisted 10.43sec in the 100m. Yesterday, he opened with a handy 10.57sec, not fast but fast enough to share the same time with Meier on 999 points.

From there, they moved to the long jump. On his first run, O'Brien soared to 7.99m

(26ft 2in), short of his 8.08m in Talence but sufficient to persuade him that he need not bother with his remaining two jumps. Meier cleared 7.57m (24ft 10in) and dropped into second place just over 100 points behind overall. Plaziat, with a poor 100m in 10.80sec, climbed to third place with a jump of 7.50m and Schenk, a slow sprinter with 11.22sec, recovered to sixth place overall with his long jump of 7.5ft (in).

On to the shot. O'Brien said afterwards that he had not been able to get a "feel of the shot" on any of his three throws and 15.41m (50ft 6in) was something of a disappointment compared with 16.69m in the world record. Yet still he held the lead, neither of the Germans having been much more than a few centimetres ahead of him. Meanwhile, Robert Zmelik, last year's Olympic champion, had suffered a recurrent foot injury in the long jump and this was to push him right out of contention when he came to

the high jump in which he could clear no more than 1.97m (6ft 5in).

O'Brien set a storming pace over the first 300 metres of the one-lap event, one that he could never hope to sustain to the line. By the second turn, he must have been some six or seven metres of Meier, running two lanes outside him, but, down the home straight, Meier gradually closed and there was no more than half a stride between them as they crossed the line, with the crowd bellowing support for their man. O'Brien's time of 47.47sec was over a second faster than in his world record and the first-day finale served to set things up for a fascinating second five events today.

The defending world silver medal-winner, Michael Smith, of Canada, stormed out of the event during the long jump. Smith, 25, missed his first two jumps, overstepping the take-off board, failed to take off on his third attempt and walked out of the stadium.

Skah drops out

KHALID Skah, Morocco's Olympic 10,000 metres champion, has pulled out of the world championship race tomorrow, because he claims that African athletes are gang-ing up on him.

Skah, who flopped to come fifth in the 5,000 metres on Monday, accused Kenyan and Ethiopian runners of blocking his path and said he would rather pull out of the 10,000 metres than risk a repeat performance. "For me, that's not sport," the double world cross-country champion, said.

Instead, Skah wants to save his energy for a world record attempt at 10,000 metres in Berlin next week.

Yobes Ondieki became the first man to cover the distance in less than 27 minutes last month, three days after the previous record had been

broken by his fellow Kenyan, Richard Chelimo.

Skah's relations with the Africans have been strained to breaking point since a controversial incident in the Olympic 10,000 metres final in Barcelona last year.

Although the Moroccan was first across the line, he was disqualified after his compatriot, Hammou Boutayeb, who had been leading, appeared to block Chelimo at a key stage of the race. The decision was later reversed.

Skah was whistled at and jeered when finally awarded his gold but he always denied asking Boutayeb to team up with him.

Funnily enough, the man who beat him to gold in the 5,000 metres in Stuttgart was Ismet Kirui, who happens to be Chelimo's brother.

Yates and Cram survive for semi-finals

FROM DAVID POWELL, ATHLETICS CORRESPONDENT, IN STUTTGART

FOUR of the world's leading 1,500 metres runners fell in the opening round of the world championships here yesterday but Matthew Yates and Steve Cram, Britain's representatives, survived for the semi-finals today. Cram was involved in the incident in which Jens-Peter Herold, the European champion, was brought down.

The other fallers were Abdi Bile, the former world champion, from Somalia, who ran 3min 32.83sec. In Zurich, a fortnight ago, Johan Landsman, who ran a South African record of 3:33.56 in the same race, and Andrei Bulkovskiy, the outstanding performer of the European Cup in June, when he won the 800 and 1,500 metres.

Nouredine Morelfi, of Al-

geria, who had threatened not to appear unless he was paid, was the fastest of the qualifiers. Morelfi, who arrived from Algeria only on Wednesday evening, won the heat in which Cram's hand and Herold's foot made contact, bringing the German down with 200 metres to go. "It was an accident," Herold said.

Morelfi, though not being paid to compete here, is understood to have been given financial guarantees to appear in the International Amateur Athletic Federation grand prix final. In the slowest heat, Yates made sure he finished among the first five automatic qualifying places by picking up the pace 300 metres out and leading until the finish.

Javier Sotomayor, with the confidence of a high jump

world record behind him this season, includes Steve Smith and Dalton Grant, of Britain, in a group of five athletes he believes capable of challenging him for victory. The qualifying round is today.

Four years ago, Sotomayor became the first jumper to clear 8ft (2.44m), the height of a football crossbar, and his 2.45m in Salamanca three weeks ago was the third outdoor world record of his career. He is the Olympic champion and favourite here.

Though one wonders what he would do with the winner's Mercedes, given the shortage of petrol back home in Cuba, Smith, 20, is as phlegmatic a jumper as Britain could wish for on an occasion such as this. He is confident of jumping at least 2.36 here and delights in

publicising his 2-1 head-to-head lead over Sotomayor this season. In recent competition, there has been little to choose between Smith and Grant, who was fourth at the 1991 world championships when clearing the same height as Sotomayor, who finished second, only two centimetres behind the champion, Charles Austin. In their last two competitions, Grant and Smith have cleared identical heights, 2.31 at Gateshead and 2.34 in Zurich.

"The two Englishmen are good at a big fight," Sotomayor said. Troy Kemp, of the Bahamas, Tom Forsyth, of Australia, and Hollis Cop, of the United States, completed Sotomayor's list of contenders. Austin failed to make the American team.

SPORT IN BRIEF

Sinton decides to join Wednesday

ANDY Sinton joined Sheffield Wednesday from Queens Park Rangers yesterday for a fee of £2.7 million (Peter Ball writes). After Arsenal's decision to withdraw from the bidding on Tuesday, the move seemed a foregone conclusion until Liverpool made a late attempt to lure Sinton to Anfield. The saga ended when he agreed to sign for Wednesday and then travelled north for a medical and to finalise personal terms.

Manchester City have appointed a general manager, John Maddock, a former sports journalist. The move has accompanied the decision of Peter Swales, the City chairman, to stand down from day-to-day involvement on the playing side.

"I may have impaired progress," Swales said. David Phillips, the Wales

utility player, has joined Nottingham Forest, the first division club, for a fee of around £500,000 from Norwich City. Phillips, who was out of contract at Carrow Road, said: "I wouldn't have come to Forest if I didn't think they could get straight back in the premier league."



Swales: moving aside

Spaniard survives

TENNIS: Arantxa Sánchez Vicario, of Spain, the champion and second seed, survived a sore shoulder to defeat Laura Golarsa, of Italy, 7-5, 6-2 at the Canadian Open in Toronto yesterday. The top seed, Steffi Graf, of Germany, won her third-round match and the No 2 seed, Gabriela Sabatini, of Argentina, and No 4 seed, Mary Joe Fernandez, of the United States, won their matches to reach the third round. Sánchez Vicario, who needed a three-minute break during her match receive attention on her shoulder, said afterwards: "I stretched a muscle and it bothered me when I served and hit my overhead."

Beerbaum's good start

EQUESTRIANISM: The world and European champions, Ludger Beerbaum, of Germany, and Willi Melliger, of Switzerland, were successful on the opening day of the Rotterdam Show. Beerbaum won with Almoor Rush On in the Dura Bauw Prijs in which 26 went against the clock in the second round, too many for a grand prix qualifying event. Robert Smith, the best of the British entries, would have been hard-pressed to improve upon his time of 41.61sec with Tees Hanauer in the Dura Prijs. This was a sterling effort and if Smith were not approaching his father's weight, would bode well.

Richards on form

BOWLS: Wynne Richards, the only past champion in the field, moved into the third round of the Sanatogen English Bowling Association singles with convincing wins at Worthing yesterday. He defeated Brian Cufflin, from Broborough, near Bedford, 21-14 and Steve Warren, of Westleaze, Swindon, by the same score. Brett Morley and Stuart Airey, the England players, met in the second round, with Morley winning 21-15. Paul Broderick, another international, beat Kevin Phillips, of Exeter, while Richard Brittan, who won the pairs, still has a chance of emulating David Holt, who took the singles and pairs in 1987.

Murray beats US pair

RIFLE SHOOTING: Bill Murray, of Chobham Rifle Club, won the Grand Aggregate at the National Smallbore Rifle Championships at Bisley yesterday by overtaking the American visitors he had been trailing for three days. Cory Brunetti, 20, from Connecticut, three times the American junior champion, had held the lead throughout five of the individual competitions but the moment of truth arrived in the last 100 yards event when Murray beat him by ten points to secure the aggregate. Another of the United States competitors, Brad Thorne, was third, one point in front of Jon Stern, of Harrow.

Get Smart withdrawn

EQUESTRIANISM: Karen Dixon, a member of the longlist for the European three-day event championships next month, has withdrawn her horse, Get Smart, from the final trial at Thriestane Castle this weekend because of an injury received during the British Open at Gatcombe Park last Saturday. Get Smart, a 13-year-old gelding, has a cut knee following his fall at the Water at Gatcombe. Dixon is keeping the selectors informed of his condition and will remain on the longlist for the time being. The team for the European championships will be announced on Monday.

Wait for Farr-Jones

RUGBY UNION: Nick Farr-Jones, the Australia scrum half, will be given until a few hours before kick-off to prove his fitness for the deciding international against South Africa in Sydney tomorrow. Farr-Jones strained a thigh muscle during training on Wednesday and will have a fitness test tomorrow morning. Bob Dwyer, the Australia coach, said he was not concerned about Farr-Jones's lack of preparation. "The only concern is whether he'll be fit to play or not," he said. "I'm happy to give him right up to the game." Peter Slattery will deputise if Farr-Jones is unfit.

RESULTS FROM STUTTGART

Men		Semi-finals		Final		Women		Semi-finals		Final	
200 metres	1. M. Marsh (GB), 20.10; 2. Fredrickson (USA), 20.16; 3. R. Kurniati (INA), 20.16; 4. J. Henderson (USA), 20.16; 5. J. Rouse (USA), 20.16; 6. S. Fother (GB), 20.16; 7. Kurniati (INA), 20.16; 8. Marsh (GB), 20.16	First four in each heat qualify for final	QUALIFIERS: Heat one: 1. D. Dole (SWE), 23.45sec; 2. E. Tullius (GB), 23.48; 3. R. Kurniati (INA), 23.48; 4. J. Henderson (USA), 23.48; 5. J. Rouse (USA), 23.48; 6. S. Fother (GB), 23.48; 7. Kurniati (INA), 23.48; 8. Marsh (GB), 23.48	Heat two: 1. M. Marsh (GB), 20.10; 2. Fredrickson (USA), 20.16; 3. R. Kurniati (INA), 20.16; 4. J. Henderson (USA), 20.16; 5. J. Rouse (USA), 20.16; 6. S. Fother (GB), 20.16; 7. Kurniati (INA), 20.16; 8. Marsh (GB), 20.16	Heat three: 1. M. Marsh (GB), 20.10; 2. Fredrickson (USA), 20.16; 3. R. Kurniati (INA), 20.16; 4. J. Henderson (USA), 20.16; 5. J. Rouse (USA), 20.16; 6. S. Fother (GB), 20.16; 7. Kurniati (INA), 20.16; 8. Marsh (GB), 20.16	Heat four: 1. M. Marsh (GB), 20.10; 2. Fredrickson (USA), 20.16; 3. R. Kurniati (INA), 20.16; 4. J. Henderson (USA), 20.16; 5. J. Rouse (USA), 20.16; 6. S. Fother (GB), 20.16; 7. Kurniati (INA), 20.16; 8. Marsh (GB), 20.16	First four in each heat plus overall four fastest losers qualify for semi-finals	QUALIFIERS: Heat one: 1. P. Sang (KEN), 23.45; 2. A. B. Sang (KEN), 23.45; 3. A. B. Sang (KEN), 23.45; 4. A. B. Sang (KEN), 23.45; 5. A. B. Sang (KEN), 23.45; 6. A. B. Sang (KEN), 23.45; 7. A. B. Sang (KEN), 23.45; 8. A. B. Sang (KEN), 23.45	Heat two: 1. M. Marsh (GB), 20.10; 2. Fredrickson (USA), 20.16; 3. R. Kurniati (INA), 20.16; 4. J. Henderson (USA), 20.16; 5. J. Rouse (USA), 20.16; 6. S. Fother (GB), 20.16; 7. Kurniati (INA), 20.16; 8. Marsh (GB), 20.16	Heat three: 1. M. Marsh (GB), 20.10; 2. Fredrickson (USA), 20.16; 3. R. Kurniati (INA), 20.16; 4. J. Henderson (USA), 20.16; 5. J. Rouse (USA), 20.16; 6. S. Fother (GB), 20.16; 7. Kurniati (INA), 20.16; 8. Marsh (GB), 20.16	Heat four: 1. M. Marsh (GB), 20.10; 2. Fredrickson (USA), 20.16; 3. R. Kurniati (INA), 20.16; 4. J. Henderson (USA), 20.16; 5. J. Rouse (USA), 20.16; 6. S. Fother (GB), 20.16; 7. Kurniati (INA), 20.16; 8. Marsh (GB), 20.16

حزب من الاحل

BBC1

6.00 **Business Breakfast** (53469)
7.00 **BBC Breakfast News** (44212136)
9.00 **The Time of the Crane** The ability of the crane to adapt to environmental changes (5203049)
9.30 **White Horse** Robin and Louella Henbury-Tenison complete their journey on Camargue horses from the south of France to England (17533)
10.00 **News** (Cefax) Regional news and weather (1758198) 10.05 **Athletics** Desmond Lynam introduces further live coverage of the World Championship in Stuttgart including the women's triple jump, the final day of the decathlon and the first round of the women's 1500m (4935914)
11.00 **News** (Cefax) Regional news and weather (8145285) 11.05 **Kreos** Landing Glosy west coast Airports Scarborough (17996932)
12.00 **News** (Cefax) Regional news and weather (5454440) 12.05 **Man on the Rim** The last in the series looks at the migration of the Polynesians (4787038) 12.55 **Regional news and weather** (4787038) 1.00 **One O'Clock News** with Edward Stourton (Cefax) Weather (70440)
1.30 **Neighbours** (Cefax) (80830372)
1.50 **Going for Gold** with Henry Kelly (s) (80841488)
2.15 **The Flying Doctors** (Cefax) (8534730)
3.00 **Way of the Lake** Tony Warburton explores the Lake District (2518759)
3.25 **The Harp Seal** The harp seal's struggle to survive (251846) 3.55 **Animal Heroes** Cartoons about animal bravery (Cefax) (7497399)
4.10 **Babar** Animation (s) (2861681)
4.20 **Summer with Selkie** See Choice (846)
5.00 **Newsworld** (206223) 5.10 **Tomorrow's End** Final episode of the children's science-fiction drama (Cefax) (s) (3619556)
5.35 **Neighbours** (s) (Cefax) (s) (162933) Northern Ireland Inside Ulster
6.00 **Six O'Clock News** with John Humphrys and Moira Stuart (Cefax) Weather (353)
6.30 **Regional news magazine** (391) Northern Ireland Neighbours (s) (Cefax) (s)
7.00 **Athletics** Further live coverage from Stuttgart including a 7.00m 1500m semi-finals; 7.25 women's 100m hurdles final; 7.40 men's 110m hurdles final; 8.00 men's 200m final (5948020)
8.10 **Dad's Army** My Brother and I David Croft's Jimmy Perry's wartime comedy Captain Mainwaring (Arthur Lowe) throws a party (s) (Cefax) (731198)
8.50 **Autumn on BBC1** A preview of the coming season's programme highlights (869488)
9.00 **Nine O'Clock News** with Michael Barker (Cefax) Regional news and weather (5285)



Heartburn: Washington and Hoskins (9.30pm)

9.30 **Film: Heart Condition** (1989) starring Bob Hoskins and Denzel Washington. Amiable comedy about a racist politician who suffers a coronary and receives a heart transplant from his sworn rival, black lawyer Napoleon Stone. Directed by James D. Parrott (793556)
11.05 **Athletics** Highlights from the World Championship in Stuttgart (599310)
11.20 **Film: Love and Bullets** (1978) Charles Bronson stars in this routine thriller as a tough policeman out to break a Mafia crime network. With Jill Ireland and Rod Steiger. Directed by Stuart Rosenberg (827372) 1.00-1.05am **Weather** (487557)

BBC2

6.45 **Open University: Maths Methods** Multiple Integrals (255952) 7.10 **Statistics** Central Limit Theorem (7081136) 7.35 **Maths** Group Theory (3199469)
8.00 **Breakfast News** (4759001)
8.15 **Yankees at the Court of King Wiglat** A group of American volunteers join an archaeological excavation in Repton, Derbyshire (s) (6612556)
9.05 **Gravestone** High Cartoon (s) (9354588) 9.25 **Troika** n' Tracks (s) (7877049) 10.05 **Playdays** For the very young (s) (s) (3681407)
10.25 **Leslie** Adventure with the 102nd cattle (s) (3667827) 10.50 **T'it Live** And Paters with entertainment news and gossip including a review of *Hot Shots! Part Deux* (6447407)
10.55 **Cricket: Sixth Test** Tony Lewis introduces live coverage of the second day's play between England and Australia from the Oval. Commentary by Richie Benaud, Ray Illingworth, Geoff Boycott, Jack Bannister and Ian Chappell (59912662)
1.00 **Athletics** Action from the World Championship in Stuttgart (2190001)
1.20 **Joshua Jones** Cartoon (s) (34840989)
1.30 **Playdays** Tales Animation (s) (9354588)
1.35 **Cricket: Sixth Test** Coverage of this afternoon's play between England and Australia from the Oval (71154933) including at 2.00, 3.00 and 3.50 **News** and weather (Cefax)
6.00 **Athletics** and Golf. Updates from the World Championship in Stuttgart, and action from the second round of the English Open (s) (8083117)
7.20 **Paranoid** American comedy series starring Ed Begley Jr and Jayne Atkinson (Cefax) (212001)
7.45 **What the Papers Say** Presented by The Independent's Michael Leppman (477136)
8.00 **All Blacks** Broken Peaks A report on the disproportionate number of Afro-Caribbeans who are diagnosed as schizophrenic (Cefax) (s) (1468)
8.30 **Gardeners' World** The gardening journalist Medwyn Williams tries to break the record for the world's biggest onion (Cefax) (s) (32323)
9.00 **Alas Smith and Jones** Comedy with Mel Smith and Griff Rhys Jones (Cefax) (5827)
9.30 **Architecture of the Imagination: The Bridge** (Cefax) See Choice (41317)
10.00 **Police Squad** Detective spoof (s) (s) (32136)
10.30 **Newsnight** with Sue Cameron (Cefax) (898339)
11.15 **Edinburgh Nights** Kirsty Wark presents a profile of the Scottish comedian James MacLennan (s) (816488) 11.55 **Weather** (831555)
12.00 **Cricket: Sixth Test** Highlights (s) (7503044)

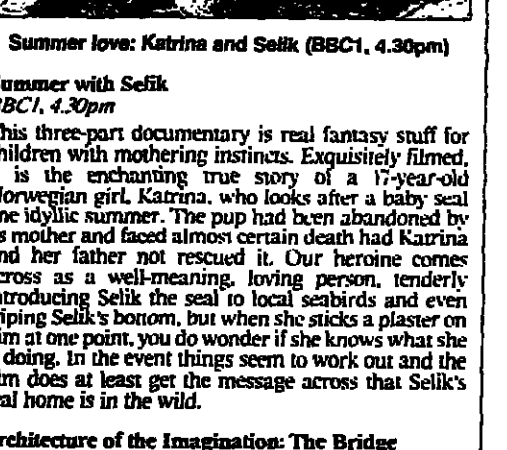


Wishing on a star: Leigh and Taylor (12.40am)

12.40am **Film: Waterloo Bridge** (1940, b/w) Robert Taylor and Vivien Leigh star in a classic tale of a dashing army captain and a beautiful ballet dancer, who meet and fall in love during the first world war. Directed by Mervyn LeRoy (578150). Ends at 2.30
VideoPlus and the Video PlusCode. The numbers on each programme along the Video PlusCode numbers which allow you to programme your video recorder to watch a VideoPlus film. VideoPlus can be used with most video sets. For more details call 0800 121200. VideoPlus is available on all major video formats. VideoPlus is a registered trademark of VideoPlus Ltd. (s) and Video Plus are trademarks of Gemini Marketing Ltd.

CHOICE

Survival Special: Seasons of the Sea 7.10pm
Similar to an underwater version of 2001: A Space Odyssey, Howard Hall's impressive film reveals the seasonal changes on the ocean bed off the coast of California. Giant seaweed called kelp acts as a forest providing a habitat for many forms of marine life from Dumbo Octopus to black stingrays to millions of squid. The majestic music from the composer Jorgo Musket, the programme is consistently beautiful. Somehow killings in the slow-motion world of the ocean are much less harrowing to watch than killings on land. Highlights include the frolicking of adolescent sea lions and the sight of a vast and ornate pelagic jellyfish gliding through the water with a host of fish and crabs taking shelter under its frills.



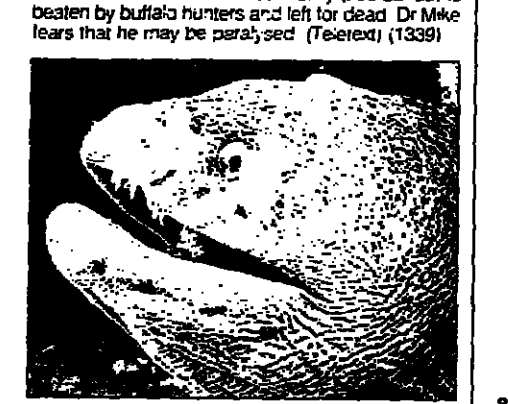
Summer love: Katrina and Selkie (BBC1, 4.30pm)

Summer with Selkie BBC1, 4.30pm
This three-part documentary is real fantasy stuff for children with mothering instincts. Exquisitely filmed, it is the enchanting true story of a 17-year-old Norwegian girl, Katrina, who looks after a baby seal on her father's farm. The pup had been abandoned by his mother and faced almost certain death had Katrina not rescued him. The seal will mean going up across a well-meaning, loving person, tenderly introducing Selkie the seal to local seabirds and even winking Selkie's bonnet, but when she sticks a plaster on him at one point, you do wonder if she knows what she is doing. In the event things seem to work out and the film does at least get the message across that Selkie's real home is in the wild.

Architecture of the Imagination: The Bridge BBC2, 9.30pm
For anyone who caught Channel 4's fascinating *Equinox* programme on bridges last Sunday, this programme makes enjoyable complementary viewing. By concentrating on the psychology of bridge-building and the symbolic importance we attach to such crossings, the film goes a long way towards explaining why engineers persistently struggle against nature and the laws of physics, and why bridge-workers routinely risk their lives. Although the series has been designed to preface specially selected films, this particular effort does not shed much light on cinema's use of bridges. The accompanying film, *Waterloo Bridge*, screened tonight at 12.40am, uses the bridge in a simple but effective way as a romantic rendezvous.

TV LONDON

6.00 **GNTV** presented by Michael Wilson. Eamonn Holmes and Lorraine Kelly (4702778)
9.25 **Adventures of the Galaxy Rangers** Cartoon featuring the space-age crime fighters (s) (5201691)
9.50 **London Today and Weather** (2018643)
9.55 **Which Way?** Anthony Wilson looks at the choices open to 10,000 job-seekers (5875759)
10.55 **News** (433024)
11.00 **James Bond Jr** Cartoon adventures (6443681)
11.25 **Win, Lose or Draw** Denny Baker presents the daily game of characters (6413440) 11.55 **London Today and Weather** (9051391)
12.00 **Cartoon** Macky Mouse (7429198) 12.10 **Toté TV** (s) (s) (2107881)
12.30 **Lunchtime News** with Nicholas Owen and Carol Barnes. (Teletext) Weather (8781407) 1.05 **London Today and Weather** (84550329)
1.15 **Home and Away** (Teletext) (5204340)
1.45 **A Country Practice** Australian medical drama (Teletext) (s) (566339)
2.15 **Rage of Angels** Jacyn Smith stars in the final episode of the drama based on Sidney Sheldon's best-selling novel (7602407) 3.10 **News** headlines (1810136) 3.15 **London Today** (1819407)
3.20 **The Young Doctors** Hospital drama (2507643)
3.55 **Children's TV: The Rattles** Cartoon (s) (4880759)
4.10 **News** (433024)
4.15 **Telespin** Cartoon adventures (s) (s) (2847001) 4.35 **Wall of the Banisher** Fantasy adventure series (s) (Teletext) (3762575) 5.00 **Cartoon** Roadrunner (s) (2951391)
5.10 **Home and Away** (s) (Teletext) (566336)
5.40 **Early Evening News** with John Suchet. (Teletext) Weather (79045)
6.00 **London Tonight** (21136)
7.00 **Through the Keyhole** Sir David Frost invites Willie Rushford, Lorraine Kelly and Andrew O'Connor to share their identity. The newsmakers with Lloyd Grossman. (Teletext) (s) (2594)
7.30 **Coronation Street** Brendan (Milton Johns) is forced to make his own decisions (Teletext) (643)
8.00 **Dr Quinn, Medicine Woman: Running Ghost** Jane Seymour stars as a pioneering doctor on the American frontier in the 1860s. Sally Loo Landis is back by the byline and the left hand Dr Mike learns that he may be paroled (Teletext) (1339)



Voyagers: a moray sea glides by (9.00pm)

9.00 **Survival Special: Seasons of the Sea** (Teletext) (s) See Choice (1575)
10.00 **News** at Ten with John Suchet. (Teletext) Weather (89662) 10.30 **London Tonight** (32885)
10.40 **Crime Monthly** Presented by Paul Ross (987662) 11.40 **The London Programme** Trevor Phillips examines allegations that the Crown Prosecution Service is dropping cases to save money (871952)
12.10 **Tour of Duty** Bravo company is assigned to secure a bridge (s) (2588063)
1.05 **The ITV Chart Show** The video show features the indie chart and, in the *Video Vault*, music from the Proclaimers (s) (2540247)
2.05am **Whale On** Late-night entertainment with James White (7649576)
3.05 **Pro-Big Classics** Second part of a profile of the boxer Nigel Benn (8304570)
4.00 **Cinema** Cinema. Cinema (19841)
4.30 **ATN City Limits** Country music (81228)
5.30 **ITN Morning News** (65781). Ends at 6.00

CHANNEL 4

6.30 **Heathcliff** Feline fun (1815662)
6.45 **Womser** Canine adventures (1038117)
7.00 **The Big Breakfast** (10961)
9.00 **Saved by the Bell** High school comedy (87169)
9.30 **Star Street** Animation with characters based on the signs of the zodiac (s) (2777391) 9.55 **Kid n' Play** Cartoon (s) (785310) 10.25 **Kelly** The police dog encounters a ghost (s) (2028020)
10.55 **The Adventures of Tintin** Episode two of The Castafire Emerald (8455596)
11.20 **The Henderson Kids** Australian family drama (s) (562339) 11.50 **John Law and the Mississippi Bubble** Richard Condie's animated film traces the history of paper money (795662)
12.00 **High 5** Motocross (s) (88571)
12.30 **Sesame Street** Susan St James is today's guest on the early learning programme (49223)
1.30 **The Buffers** Cartoon tales of the forest-dwelling creatures (s) (91830)
2.00 **Valued Opinion** Peter Waldron from *Somebody's* and presenter Max Robertson look at national silverware from the Channel Islands (s) (9020)
2.30 **Channel 4 Racing** John Francombe introduces the line-up from Sandown Park. 2.35 **Cats 12th Year** Stakes Handicap. 3.10 **Amazing Joseph Dream Mile**. 3.40 **Sunset Boulevard** Solano Stakes. 4.10 **Phantom Stayers** Stakes Handicap (188304)
4.30 **Countdown** Richard Waleyward hosts the words and numbers game (Teletext) (s) (566)
5.00 **Travellers' Tales: Road Scholar** The Roman writer and poet Aulus Cornelius Cyprianus across his adopted homeland of America tracing his emigrant past (s) (Teletext) (9407)
6.00 **Hangin' in** With Mark Cooper in the first of a two-part story. Mark tries out for a professional basketball team. With Mary Curry. (Teletext) (s) (579)
6.30 **Happy Days** Roger's younger brother upsets Marion. (Teletext) (371)
7.00 **Channel 4 News** with Jon Snow. (Teletext) Weather (18430)
7.50 **First Reaction** Ognam expert Megumi Biddle creates a Tetracops (713440)
8.00 **Plane Scared** (s) See Choice (8556)



Is it really love? Hogan and Polla (8.30pm)

8.30 **Brookside** Are Terry and Anna planning a marriage of convenience? With Brian Regan and Kazia Polla. (Teletext) (s) (8391)
9.00 **Gardeners' World** The team joins gardeners from Camberley in Surrey. (Teletext) (1223)
9.30 **Cheers** Ditch in Time. Sam flirts with an attractive customer. With Ted Danson (s) (Teletext) (24223)
10.00 **News** American hospital comedy. Sandy (Stephanie Hodge) is in a bad mood. (Teletext) (s) (87364)
10.30 **The Jack Dee Show** The droll comedian's guests are Andrew Strong from *The Commitments* and house band the Apollos (s) (s) (146488)
11.05 **Naked City** In tonight's off-beat music show, Caitlin Moran talks to Iggy Pop and Suede plays an acoustic version of their new single. With Johnny Vaughan (s) (700117)
12.05am **Film: Devil's Island** (1940, b/w) starring Boris Karloff. The *Meat* killer scene continues with this searing drama about an eminent brain surgeon who is sent to the infamous French penal colony for treating an escaped prisoner. Directed by William Clemens (4436518). Ends at 1.15

VARIATIONS

ANGLIA
As London except: 9.25am C.O.P.S. (501681) 1.45 *A Country Practice* (556339) 2.15 *At the Races* (54402) 2.45-3.10 *Cash* (524736) 3.10-3.40 *The Munsters* (259136) 3.40-4.00 *Home and Away* (58778) 4.00-4.30 *Anglia News* (444335) 4.05 *News* (82528) 11.45 *Love and War* (141407) 12.05 *Home and Away* (58778) 1.05 *Whale On* (2340247) 2.05 *Raw Power* (7649576) 3.05 *Entertainment* (s) (8304570) 4.00 *Local News* (19841) 4.30 *Rivers* (52537) 5.00-5.30 *Johnnie* (29711)
CENTRAL
As London except: 9.25am Donald Tates a Holiday (501681) 1.15 *A Country Practice* (556339) 2.15 *At the Races* (54402) 2.45-3.10 *Cash* (524736) 3.10-3.40 *The Munsters* (259136) 3.40-4.00 *Home and Away* (58778) 4.00-4.30 *Anglia News* (444335) 4.05 *News* (82528) 11.45 *Love and War* (141407) 12.05 *Home and Away* (58778) 1.05 *Whale On* (2340247) 2.05 *Raw Power* (7649576) 3.05 *Entertainment* (s) (8304570) 4.00 *Local News* (19841) 4.30 *Rivers* (52537) 5.00-5.30 *Johnnie* (29711)
HTV WEST
As London except: 9.25am Zorro

YORKSHIRE
As London except: 9.25am C.O.P.S. (501681) 1.45 *A Country Practice* (556339) 2.15 *At the Races* (54402) 2.45-3.10 *Cash* (524736) 3.10-3.40 *The Munsters* (259136) 3.40-4.00 *Home and Away* (58778) 4.00-4.30 *Anglia News* (444335) 4.05 *News* (82528) 11.45 *Love and War* (141407) 12.05 *Home and Away* (58778) 1.05 *Whale On* (2340247) 2.05 *Raw Power* (7649576) 3.05 *Entertainment* (s) (8304570) 4.00 *Local News* (19841) 4.30 *Rivers* (52537) 5.00-5.30 *Johnnie* (29711)
ULSTER
As London except: 9.25am C.O.P.S. (501681) 1.45 *A Country Practice* (556339) 2.15 *At the Races* (54402) 2.45-3.10 *Cash* (524736) 3.10-3.40 *The Munsters* (259136) 3.40-4.00 *Home and Away* (58778) 4.00-4.30 *Anglia News* (444335) 4.05 *News* (82528) 11.45 *Love and War* (141407) 12.05 *Home and Away* (58778) 1.05 *Whale On* (2340247) 2.05 *Raw Power* (7649576) 3.05 *Entertainment* (s) (8304570) 4.00 *Local News* (19841) 4.30 *Rivers* (52537) 5.00-5.30 *Johnnie* (29711)
WESTCOUNTRY
As London except: 9.25am The Haunted School (501681) 1.45 *A Country Practice* (556339) 2.15 *At the Races* (54402) 2.45-3.10 *Cash* (524736) 3.10-3.40 *The Munsters* (259136) 3.40-4.00 *Home and Away* (58778) 4.00-4.30 *Anglia News* (444335) 4.05 *News* (82528) 11.45 *Love and War* (141407) 12.05 *Home and Away* (58778) 1.05 *Whale On* (2340247) 2.05 *Raw Power* (7649576) 3.05 *Entertainment* (s) (8304570) 4.00 *Local News* (19841) 4.30 *Rivers* (52537) 5.00-5.30 *Johnnie* (29711)
TYNE-TEES
As London except: 9.25am C.O.P.S. (501681) 1.45 *A Country Practice* (556339) 2.15 *At the Races* (54402) 2.45-3.10 *Cash* (524736) 3.10-3.40 *The Munsters* (259136) 3.40-4.00 *Home and Away* (58778) 4.00-4.30 *Anglia News* (444335) 4.05 *News* (82528) 11.45 *Love and War* (141407) 12.05 *Home and Away* (58778) 1.05 *Whale On* (2340247) 2.05 *Raw Power* (7649576) 3.05 *Entertainment* (s) (8304570) 4.00 *Local News* (19841) 4.30 *Rivers* (52537) 5.00-5.30 *Johnnie* (29711)

SATELLITE

SKY ONE
6.00am *Cartoons* (4382007) 6.30 *Lamb Choppy* (4382007) 6.50 *The D.J. Show* (2738262) 7.00 *The Pyramid Game* (82223) 7.10 *Card Sharks* (857223) 7.15 *Cartoons* (4382007) 7.30 *Cartoons* (4382007) 7.50 *Cartoons* (4382007) 8.00 *Cartoons* (4382007) 8.15 *Cartoons* (4382007) 8.30 *Cartoons* (4382007) 8.45 *Cartoons* (4382007) 9.00 *Cartoons* (4382007) 9.15 *Cartoons* (4382007) 9.30 *Cartoons* (4382007) 9.45 *Cartoons* (4382007) 10.00 *Cartoons* (4382007) 10.15 *Cartoons* (4382007) 10.30 *Cartoons* (4382007) 10.45 *Cartoons* (4382007) 11.00 *Cartoons* (4382007) 11.15 *Cartoons* (4382007) 11.30 *Cartoons* (4382007) 11.45 *Cartoons* (4382007) 12.00 *Cartoons* (4382007) 12.15 *Cartoons* (4382007) 12.30 *Cartoons* (4382007) 12.45 *Cartoons* (4382007) 1.00 *Cartoons* (4382007) 1.15 *Cartoons* (4382007) 1.30 *Cartoons* (4382007) 1.45 *Cartoons* (4382007) 2.00 *Cartoons* (4382007) 2.15 *Cartoons* (4382007) 2.30 *Cartoons* (4382007) 2.45 *Cartoons* (4382007) 3.00 *Cartoons* (4382007) 3.15 *Cartoons* (4382007) 3.30 *Cartoons* (4382007) 3.45 *Cartoons* (4382007) 4.00 *Cartoons* (4382007) 4.15 *Cartoons* (4382007) 4.30 *Cartoons* (4382007) 4.45 *Cartoons* (4382007) 5.00 *Cartoons* (4382007) 5.15 *Cartoons* (4382007) 5.30 *Cartoons* (4382007) 5.45 *Cartoons* (4382007) 6.00 *Cartoons* (4382007) 6.15 *Cartoons* (4382007) 6.30 *Cartoons* (4382007) 6.45 *Cartoons* (4382007) 7.00 *Cartoons* (4382007) 7.15 *Cartoons* (4382007) 7.30 *Cartoons* (4382007) 7.45 *Cartoons* (4382007) 8.00 *Cartoons* (4382007) 8.15 *Cartoons* (4382007) 8.30 *Cartoons* (4382007) 8.45 *Cartoons* (4382007) 9.00 *Cartoons* (4382007) 9.15 *Cartoons* (4382007) 9.30 *Cartoons* (4382007) 9.45 *Cartoons* (4382007) 10.00 *Cartoons* (4382007) 10.15 *Cartoons* (4382007) 10.30 *Cartoons* (4382007) 10.45 *Cartoons* (4382007) 11.00 *Cartoons* (4382007) 11.15 *Cartoons* (4382007) 11.30 *Cartoons* (4382007) 11.45 *Cartoons* (4382007) 12.00 *Cartoons* (4382007) 12.15 *Cartoons* (4382007) 12.30 *Cartoons* (4382007) 12.45 *Cartoons* (4382007) 1.00 *Cartoons* (4382007) 1.15 *Cartoons* (4382007) 1.30 *Cartoons* (4382007) 1.45 *Cartoons* (4382007) 2.00 *Cartoons* (4382007) 2.15 *Cartoons* (4382007) 2.30 *Cartoons* (4382007) 2.45 *Cartoons* (4382007) 3.00 *Cartoons* (4382007) 3.15 *Cartoons* (4382007) 3.30 *Cartoons* (4382007) 3.45 *Cartoons* (4382007) 4.00 *Cartoons* (4382007) 4.15 *Cartoons* (4382007) 4.30 *Cartoons* (4382007) 4.45 *Cartoons* (4382007) 5.00 *Cartoons* (4382007) 5.15 *Cartoons* (4382007) 5.30 *Cartoons* (4382007) 5.45 *Cartoons* (4382007) 6.00 *Cartoons* (4382007) 6.15 *Cartoons* (4382007) 6.30 *Cartoons* (4382007) 6.45 *Cartoons* (4382007) 7.00 *Cartoons* (4382007) 7.15 *Cartoons* (4382007) 7.30 *Cartoons* (4382007) 7.45 *Cartoons* (4382007) 8.00 *Cartoons* (4382007) 8.15 *Cartoons* (4382007) 8.30 *Cartoons* (4382007) 8.45 *Cartoons* (4382007) 9.00 *Cartoons* (4382007) 9.15 *Cartoons* (4382007) 9.30 *Cartoons* (4382007) 9.45 *Cartoons* (4382007) 10.00 *Cartoons* (4382007) 10.15 *Cartoons* (4382007) 10.30 *Cartoons* (4382007) 10.45 *Cartoons* (4382007) 11.00 *Cartoons* (4382007) 11.15 *Cartoons* (4382007) 11.30 *Cartoons* (4382007) 11.45 *Cartoons* (4382007) 12.00 *Cartoons* (4382007) 12.15 *Cartoons* (4382007) 12.30 *Cartoons* (4382007) 12.45 *Cartoons* (4382007) 1.00 *Cartoons* (4382007) 1.15 *Cartoons* (4382007) 1.30 *Cartoons* (4382007) 1.45 *Cartoons* (4382007) 2.00 *Cartoons* (4382007) 2.15 *Cartoons* (4382007) 2.30 *Cartoons* (4382007) 2.45 *Cartoons* (4382007) 3.00 *Cartoons* (4382007) 3.15 *Cartoons* (4382007) 3.30 *Cartoons* (4382007) 3.45 *Cartoons* (4382007) 4.00 *Cartoons* (4382007) 4.15 *Cartoons* (4382007) 4.30 *Cartoons* (4382007) 4.45 *Cartoons* (4382007) 5.00 *Cartoons* (4382007) 5.15 *Cartoons* (4382007) 5.30 *Cartoons* (4382007) 5.45 *Cartoons* (4382007) 6.00 *Cartoons* (4382007) 6.15 *Cartoons* (4382007) 6.30 *Cartoons* (4382007) 6.45 *Cartoons* (4382007) 7.00 *Cartoons* (4382007) 7.15 *Cartoons* (4382007) 7.30 *Cartoons* (4382007) 7.45 *Cartoons* (4382007) 8.00 *Cartoons* (4382007) 8.15 *Cartoons* (4382007)

FRIDAY AUGUST 20 1993

Gunnell breaks record in golden run



Gunnell: sparkling

FROM DAVID POWELL
ATHLETICS CORRESPONDENT
IN STUTTGART

ON the track where she realised she could never be a world or Olympic champion at the sprint hurdles, Sally Gunnell last night went as high up the mountain as any athlete can go. Already Olympic champion at 400 metres hurdles, she added the world title in a world record time.

It was the performance so far of these fourth world championships and the first track world record by a woman for five years. It was as thrilling a race as we have seen here, as Sandra Farmer-Patrick, the Jamaican-born American who had finished runner-up to Gunnell at the Olympic Games, forced the British women's team captain to dig as deep into her reserves as she could possibly go.

Farmer-Patrick led at the sixth of

the ten flights, but Gunnell had the edge over the eighth. By the last, the American had the slightest of advantages, but Gunnell, with a thousand training sessions probably flashing through her mind, drove, pumped, kicked and puffed. The difference at the finish was less than a shoe's length, Farmer-Patrick beaten by the farmer's daughter. The world record had stood to Marina Stepanova, of the former Soviet Union, for seven years, but now it was Gunnell's. Stepanova's mark was 52.94sec but Gunnell recorded 52.74sec, with Farmer-Patrick on 52.79sec, an American record. Margarita Ponomareva, of Russia, a former world record-holder, also ran the fastest time of her life but was a long way back, in 53.48sec.

"World champion, Olympic champion, world record-holder, it's a dream come true," Gunnell, 27,

said. "I knew it would be fast, but I was the one who wanted to win most of all. Sandra ran a fantastic race. I could not have done it without her. I kept saying to myself: 'I know I can run faster than anyone else in this field'."

Farmer-Patrick, having dug as deep as Gunnell, crumbled in a heap as she went beyond the line. She rose to her feet and Gunnell embraced her, recalling the sportsmanship there had been between Linford Christie and Andre Cason, another American taking silver behind a Briton, after the 100 metres final on Sunday.

Despite the presence of the track-side clock, it was a few moments before Gunnell realised she had broken the record. When she became aware of it, she jumped for joy. "The record is a bonus," she said. "I did not know immediately I crossed the line. I wanted to wait a few

seconds: I did not want to make a fool of myself."

Gunnell began in athletics as a long jumper, winning the English schools junior title at 13. In those days, she used to practice on the grass runway on her parents' 300-acre farm in Chigwell. Later, jumping bales of hay would give her a taste for hurdling.

Three years further on, at 16, she made her British debut in the heptathlon, finishing thirteenth in the European junior championships. In 1986, she became Britain's No 1 sprint hurdler, winning the Commonwealth title in Edinburgh three days after her twentieth birthday.

A month later came the realisation that the world outside the Commonwealth was a place packed with 100 metres hurdlers better than her. She failed to progress beyond the second round of the European championships in Stuttgart and the

following summer, though she improved her best from 13.11sec to 13.01sec, she was still not among the leading rankings.

Winter came and, with it, the race that was to wing her from the midlands to the summit. She set a British indoor 400 metres record in Budapest, a mark which still stands. Looking for an alternative to the sprint hurdles, she and her coach, Bruce Longden, realised they had found one.

In her first season, she reached the 1988 Olympic final and not only did she set a British record of 54.03sec in Seoul, her sprint hurdles benefited too. With 12.82sec, she erased the British record, another mark which has remained too good for other Britons since Gunnell switched to the 400 metres hurdles.

It remains to be seen now whether Colin Jackson can follow Gunnell's example over the hurdles. Jackson

yesterday won his fifteenth consecutive 110 metres hurdles race, including rounds, in his unbeaten season. He came through the first two rounds without fault and he, too, could be heading for a world record.

Tony Jarrett, Jackson's fellow Briton, also reached the final, with his fastest time of the season, winning his semi-final in 13.14sec. Jackson ran 13.13sec and Pierce 13.11sec.

There is British interest, too, in the men's 200 metres final today. John Regis coming through rounds yesterday, Carl Lewis, though, looked the most impressive of the qualifiers.

Sharing Gunnell's level of achievement, Kevin Young won the men's 400 metres hurdles, having taken the Olympic title last year in a world record time.

David Miller, page 38

England batsmen fail to exploit helpful conditions

BY ALAN LEE, CRICKET CORRESPONDENT

THE OVAL (First day of five: England won the toss): England have scored 353 for seven wickets against Australia

MICHAEL Atherton's most fervent wish, on the eve of this sixth and final Cornhill Test match, was that England would at last avoid the "soft" dismissals that have undermined them all summer. After their performance yesterday, he might justifiably have wept.

There have been times in this Ashes series when England would happily have settled for their position at the close, but this is not among them, for here was the perfect opportunity to regain a degree of pride and credibility. They won the toss on a batsman's pitch and faced an attack weary by the demands of a long summer. Even an unwanted pre-match drama which cost them the services of Graham Thorpe, who had his left thumb broken during net practice by a teenage club bowler, should not have deflected them from batting Australia out of the game.

They failed because the prerequisite of Test match batting — never to sell your wicket cheaply — was ignored time and again. The top six batsmen were all out when set, three of them to careless shots. Four men passed 50 but not one went on to add to England's paltry tally of three centuries in the series. Graeme Hick, who made his highest Test score in this country, and Alec Stewart threatened to do so before both

were out unworthily. Australia, given first use of such conditions, would have been seeking their usual 600. After six hours of oddly frenetic cricket, England are only just past half-way there with their tail exposed, and it is no consolation that they were not alone in coming badly out of this opening day.

The Australians let themselves down with the most overt and repetitive "sledging" of the series, most of it from Merv Hughes and Shane Warne. The umpires, messrs Kitchen and Meyer, condoned it through apparent inaction, allowing the day to develop into a series of increasingly unattractive confrontations, one of which left Angus Fraser protesting to Allan Border, the Australian captain, after Hughes had hurled the ball back just past his head.

The match referee, Clive Lloyd, convened a close-of-play conference involving managers and umpires, but then declared himself satisfied with the way events had been handled.

Even the Surrey club had a poor day, as 96 spectators were ejected from their £20 seats at the Vauxhall End had to sit on the grass, following complaints from the batsmen that they were blocking the sightline.

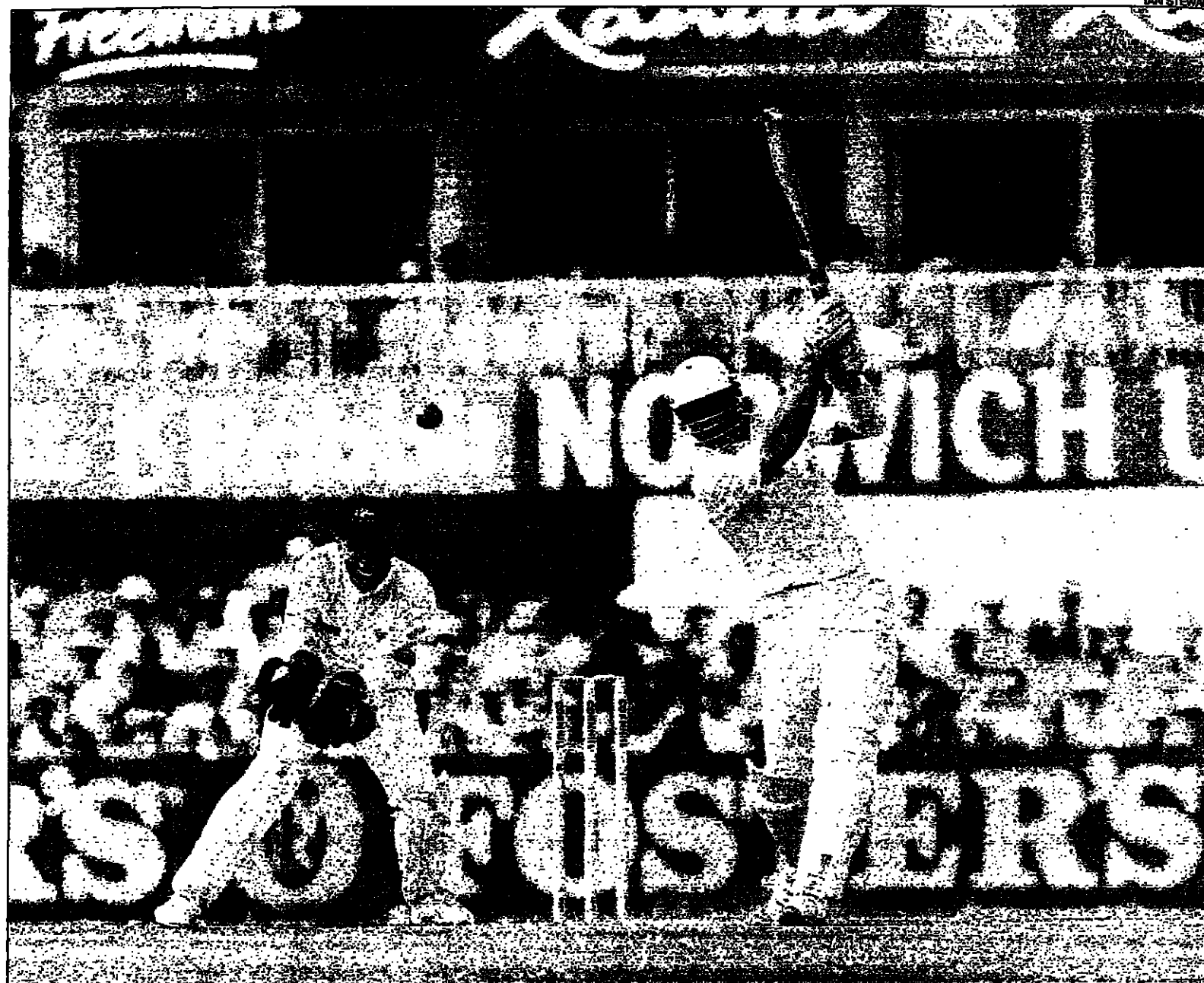
This fiasco held up play for 12 minutes and, as everyone who has bought the seats for the first four days must be refunded, will cut almost £8,000 from the receipts. There were those on the ground who believed the Eng-

land batsmen should make up the shortfall from their fees, after the wicketless surrender of the game's high ground.

Atherton had had plenty on his mind before play, with the need to summon an extra batsman and jettison a spin bowler, resulting in Mark Ramprakash and Phil Tufnell heading in opposite directions across Vauxhall Bridge from, and to, Lord's. The captain was clear-headed enough when play began, though, and with neither Hughes nor Reiffel anywhere near their best, the England opening pair rattled along at an almost unseemly five runs an over.

Gooch was imperious, relishing the pace of a pitch that permitted him to drive voraciously whenever the ball was of a full length. He was in the mood when he plainly believed nobody could bowl to him. But, having reached 56 from only 66 balls, he was out disappointingly, steering Steve Waugh to guilty. He is now only 17 runs short of David Gower's record figure of Test runs for England but, curiously, has still made only one hundred on this ground.

Hick entered for an innings of great personal consequence and the Australians wasted no time in examining his resolve with both physical and verbal intimidation. He had an answer for each, pulling more positively than he has done previously at this level and responding to the "sledging" with a few words of his own. Not for the first time, however,



Positive approach: Hick drives Warne through the covers at the Oval yesterday on the way to 80, his highest Test score in England

the impression that he had won a battle with himself was tempered by a suspicion that he would be starting again in the Caribbean.

Atherton, who wanted Hick in this side and may well have him inked in his tour party, himself passed 50 for the sixth time in the series before falling, next ball, to a good one from Steve Waugh, which pitched on leg stump and straightened. Matthew Maynard disappointed again, playing no stroke to a top-spinner from Warne that hit his off stump, but there followed an assault from Hick of the type known and feared around the county circuit.

Four consecutive fours in a solitary over from Mark Waugh, then a classical straight six off Tim May, promised the fulfilment awaited for so long. But, having made 62 of his 80 in boundaries, he spared a short, wide one from May to backward

point. His Test average had crept above 30 for the first time but he must still have cursed his indiscretion.

Hussain provided Warne's 31st wicket of the series and Hughes came bustling back to claim Ramprakash, who failed to get in line with a lifter. Stewart batted abrasively, a match in every way for



Ramprakash: called up

the Australians' excesses, but having infuriated them by staying when they believed him to be caught at slip off Warne, he was finally dismissed — again declining to walk — when he top-edged a pull from Hughes's first delivery with the second new ball. It was another unworthy stroke, another untimely end. Today, England may pay dearly.

Only three players — Atherton, Stewart and Robin Smith — have been given full winter tour contracts in advance of team selection. Subject to their fitness being confirmed, lesser contracts, worth a guaranteed £10,000, have been offered to Hick, Hussain, Thorpe and Such of the team originally selected for the Oval, plus Martin McCague, Mark Lathwell, Andy Caddick, Mark Illott and Alan Igglesden.

John Woodcock, page 36

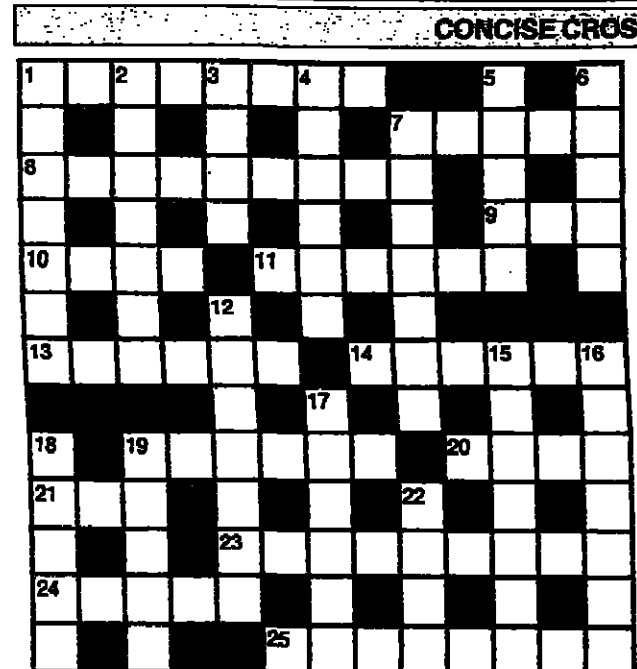
SCOREBOARD FROM THE OVAL

ENGLAND: First Innings

	6s	4s	Min	Ball
G A Gooch c Border b S Waugh	56	—	10	98
edged low catch to left of diving gully				
*M A Atherton lbw b S Waugh	50	—	9	153
Played around turner ball to leg				
G A Hick c Warne b May	80	1	14	142
lost out to third man				
M P Maynard b Warne	20	—	3	36
played no shot to top-spinner				
N Hussain c Taylor b Warne	30	—	6	54
edged forward defensive to slip				
*A J Stewart c Healy b Hughes	78	1	12	117
glanced hook off new ball				
M R Ramprakash c Healy b Hughes	6	—	1	23
poor delivery edged to keeper				
A R C Fraser not out	15	—	2	99
S L Watkin not out	8	—	—	26
Extras (lb 5, w 1, nb 6)	12			
Total (7 wickets, 361 min, 92 overs)	353			

AUSTRALIA: First Innings

P M Such and D E Malcolm to bat				
FALL OF WICKETS: 1-88 (Atherton 28), 2-143 (Hick 30), 3-177 (Hick 43), 4-231 (Hussain 18), 5-253 (Stewart 8), 6-272 (Stewart 21), 7-338 (Fraser 11)				
BOWLING: Hughes 25-11-1-2 (10-2-59-0), 6-2-21-0, 6-3-23-1, 3-0-8-1; Reiffel 24-7-3-0 (nb 6) (7-0-24-0), 3-0-15-0, 7-1-14-0, 7-2-20-0; S Waugh 12-2-45-2 (one spell); Warne 20-6-70-2 (7-1-27-1), 13-4-43-1; M Waugh 10-17-0; May 10-3-32-1 (7-1-26-1), 3-2-6-0				
INTERMEDIATE SCORES: 100 in 110 min, 22 overs; Lunch at 115-1 (Atherton 40, Hick 28, 25 overs, 120 in 150 min, 34.2 overs, 200 in 215 min, 48 overs; Tea at 237-4 (Hussain 21, Stewart 1), 56 overs, 250 in 253 min, 59.4 overs; 300 in 314 min, 76.3 overs; new ball taken at 339-6 after 88.1 overs, 360 in 380 min, 91.5 overs				
AUSTRALIA: M J Slater, M A Taylor, D C Boon, M E Waugh, *A R Border, S R Waugh, T A Healy, P R Reiffel, M G Hughes, S K Waugh, T B A May				
Umpires: B J Meyer and M J Kitchen, Replay umpire: A A Jones, Match referee: C H Lloyd				



- CONCISE CROSSWORD NO 3179
- ACROSS
- 1 Busy traffic period (4,4)
 - 7 Primp (5)
 - 8 Water vortex (9)
 - 9 Exercise room (3)
 - 10 Engrossed (4)
 - 11 Sea robber (6)
 - 13 Instalment play (6)
 - 14 Cuts (6)
 - 19 Colour base block (6)
 - 20 Opera solo (4)
 - 21 Sailor (3)
 - 23 Reversion to primitive (9)
 - 24 Pleasantly favoured (5)
 - 25 Intensity (8)
- DOWN
- 1 Prizes (7)
 - 2 Bedroom shoe (7)
 - 3 Ship's cargo area (4)
 - 4 Ideal state (6)
 - 5 Boundary bush (5)
 - 6 Foe (5)
 - 7 Malleable (7)
 - 12 Selection (7)
 - 15 Small dried grape (7)
 - 16 Lesson (7)
 - 17 Deprive of food (6)
 - 18 Condition (5)
 - 19 Printed media (5)
 - 22 Gulp (4)
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WINNING MOVE

By Raymond Keene

Today's position is from the game Brunner - Hernebeck, Germany 1992. White has a very strong attack and could win the black queen with 1 Nxf5. However, when faced with numerous possibilities, grandmasters always look for the most incisive line. Here White calculated a mate in five. Can you do as well?

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Solution on page 36
Championship Chess, page 7

WORD-WATCHING

By Philip Howard

LYENCEPHALOUS
a. Riddled with disease
b. A marsupial
c. Extravagant

WAZNE
a. To polish vigorously
b. A yellow flower
c. To diminish

SPHRAGISTIC
a. A type of logical problem
b. Frail and fragile
c. The study of signet rings

Answers on page 36

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